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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday was blank; and no *Gazettes* from the other Presidencies came in by the Dawk. In addition to the English Papers from which we gave Extracts yesterday, we have received by H. M. S. TEES, a Number of the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH for Monday, January 7, 1822, so that this Vessel must have been detained at Portsmouth later than the date given as that of her departure in the Bankshall Report. Still, however, the last London News contained in that Paper is down to the Evening of the 5th, and we have the Morning Papers of that date in our possession from London direct.

It is not to be expected that two day's Papers, and these are all that we have later by the TEES than those brought by the DAVID SCOTT, should furnish any great variety or abundance of information, accustomed as we are to receive occasionally a month's files at a time. Such intelligence as they contain, however, we have selected for immediate publication; and our pages of to-day will be principally occupied therewith.

The Foreign Intelligence, which is very copious, is more important in its nature than anything we observe regarding England. The absurd *projet* of the new French Ministry for the regulation of the Press, on which some comments were contained in our Paper of yesterday, will be read with as much surprise as disapprobation; and the regulation for silencing all persons employed in the public offices of Government is scarcely less hostile to the spirit of a free government than the former. The French appear to us, with all their acknowledged refinement and talent, to be behind both the Spaniards and Portuguese in their conceptions and ideas of what constitutes public liberty, or strictly belongs to a representative government;—and notwithstanding all the experience which the last 20 years ought to have given them in the practical lessons of government and legislation, as well as the long residence of many of the most distinguished men in England, they do not yet clearly understand either of those great bulwarks of the British Constitution: The Freedom of the Press, and Trial by Jury.

Some of the shorter articles of intelligence from Turkey and Russia are of great importance. War between these countries seems inevitable; and the character that it is likely to assume, will make it, we fear, a sanguinary one. The Grand Seignior has issued a Second Firman, reprobating the Turkish troops for their delays, and speaking to them in a language which they are likely to interpret as an unlimited licence to spoil and plunder wherever they may be able to do so. "Why do you delay marching against your enemies? (exclaims the Sovereign.) What fear, prevents you? If, as I doubt not, Alla shall give you the victory, you will overshadow with gold, riches, and women; and you will erase from the earth that perfidious and impious nation, the Greeks, who are an abomination to the Prophet. If, on the contrary, you fall in the combat, you know the reward that Mahomet has reserved for the defenders of the Koran, and this glorious death shall efface all the crimes of your life." In an interview which took place at Constantinople, between the new Reis Effendi, Lord Strangford, and Count Lutzow, the Turkish Minister replied to some of their remonstrances. "It is the will of the Sultan:—and ninety millions of Mussulmans, with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, will know how to defend their rights against Christianity." A war conducted in this

spirit must be a dreadful one indeed;—but it cannot be of long duration; for between the Russians and Greeks, who will have no Korans to embarrass their spare hands, and the Persians who will no doubt have the good sense to leave theirs at home, the Turks will find their Books of very little use. If they relied on them as of greater efficacy than the sword, they should take a copy in each hand, at once; if they are of less, they might be dispensed with for some more offensive or defensive weapon. In the present instance, it fortunately happens that the weakness of the Turks is a blessing, as it must lead to a speedy dissolution of their power over the Greeks, at least—if not of the removal of their empire to their Asiatic provinces only, or possibly at no very remote period to its entire destruction.

In addition to the late News from the Papers mentioned above, we have found room in another Sheet for the principal portions of a Pamphlet, by Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. late Accountant General of Bengal, on the Financial Plans of the Court and Supreme Government of India, which will be acceptable no doubt to many. The Asiatic Sheet is, as usual, given chiefly to Correspondence, and the remainder of our space we devote to Extracts from the latest Papers received.

*Prorogation of Parliament.*—The Parliament reassembled yesterday (Jan. 3) At three o'clock the Lord Chancellor, attended by Lords Cholmondeley and Melville, the three Commissioners, entered the House of Lords. The Yeoman Usher (Mr. Quarne) summoned the Commons. Mr. W. Ley (in the absence of Mr. Rickman, who is out of town), and other officers of the Commons, appeared below the bar. The Lord Chancellor said, that they, as Commissioners, were authorised to declare the Parliament, by proclamation, to stand further prorogued till Tuesday, the 5th of February, and then to meet "for the despatch of business."

*The Bank.*—A further reduction takes place this week in this establishment. A number of the senior clerks having made up their accounts, will retire upon the superannuated list, with half pay. The junior clerks will be continued upon the establishment in full pay at present.

*Meeting of Charity.*—The Earl of Liverpool presided on the first day of this year at Kingston-upon-Thames, at the first meeting of a charity instituted and provided for by his Lordship, giving a handsome annual reward to each of five poor families who should bring proofs of a course of the best conduct and character, with a preference to those who had not received parochial relief. His lordship, surrounded by all the principal ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, distributed the rewards with his own hand, and addressed the successful and unsuccessful candidates for his bounty, in a speech, short, but extremely impressive, and well adapted to their situations and capacities.—*Evening Paper.*

*County Meetings.*—We lately stated that requisitions were preparing to be presented to the Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk, severally requesting them to convene county meetings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the depressed and distressed state of agriculture. The Norfolk requisition was forwarded to the High Sheriff of that county on Saturday last, who it is expected will fix Saturday week for the required meeting. The intended Suffolk meeting will not take place. Its abandonment is thus explained in the Bury St. Edmund's paper:—

"We are sorry to announce the abandonment of the intention to call a meeting in Suffolk for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the one great subject of public distress. The failure of the design is attributed to a correspondence which has taken place between some leading men in the county. Of the nature of that correspondence we are not apprised, nor can we conceive any subject of private communication which could be an adequate reason for relinquishing so necessary a proceeding. Personal convenience, we are satisfied, would operate with none at the present period, and political feeling we should have thought out of the question. But it will be seen in a letter of Earl Stanhope, which we have inserted, how many reasons have been devised in another county for refusing to unite in calling for relief, and we do not think it improbable that some of them may have operated here. The consequence of a general imitation of this example may be, if not an affected doubt on the part of the Ministry, as to the extent of the evil, the expression of a belief, according with the finely turned periods of the report of last year's committee, that things will come round in the course of time. This is the more likely to be their tone, because, if the statements published can be true, the Government yet feels no diminution of its finances. The letter that we have referred to should be read with particular attention. It confirms the opinions that we have expressed of our present condition, which it satisfactorily traces to the true source; and if it be too late to stimulate this county to assemble, we hope it will produce an extensive adoption of the petition which is subjoined, though in manner to which less 'weight and constitutional influence' is attached."—*Bury paper.*

*Sea Pigeon.*—On the 8th of September was caught a sea-pigeon near to the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, with the following inscription tied to its tail:—

"I've seen the BETSY far at sea,  
"And where you soon may find it;  
"Whatever name your ship may be  
"Please write her name behind it."

"Brig BETSY, Captain Robert Smith, at sea, lat. 34° 13' south, long. 58° 8' west, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is to ascertain the distance and courses this bird may fly from this until it may be caught; and you will oblige me by inserting it in the public papers.—George Lord." This bird was caught in the American ship FLORA, from Calcutta bound to Philadelphia, and arrived last week at Liverpool from Philadelphia.

*Literary.*—The following curious particulars relative to the recovery of the "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, from the Restoration of Charles II. by Sir George Mackenzie, of Roshaugh, Knight," may interest our literary readers:—It was known in 1772 that they existed, indeed it was then expected that they would be published; but as they did not then appear before the public, it was supposed that they had been suffered to perish, or had been intentionally destroyed. Family reasons gave rise to the latter supposition. The second Earl of Bute, who supported the Government of the House of Hanover, and had married the sister of John, Duke of Argyle, the celebrated leader of the Whig party in Scotland, enjoyed in 1722, the estates of Sir George Mackenzie, the author of these "Memoirs," and probably possessed his papers. It was not unnatural that he should be suspected at that juncture of suppressing such a manuscript, more especially as his family, by conforming to the Revolution, and accepting a title from Anne, had rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious to the adherents of the House of Stuart. Whatever might have been the plausibility of these conjectures, they have been, in part at least, proved to be false, by the recovery of the manuscript of these Memoirs. The recovery thus took place: In the year 1817, a large mass of papers was sold to a shopkeeper in Edinburgh. From these his curiosity induced him to select a manuscript volume, which appeared to him to be something of a historical nature; and by another equal piece of good fortune, he communicated this volume to Dr. McCrie, the well-known author of the Lives of Knox and Melville. On examining this volume, Dr. McCrie discovered that it was the composition of Sir George Mackenzie, and that

it must be a portion of that history of his own times which had been so long a *desideratum* in Scottish literature. Of this the intrinsic evidence was obvious and complete; and the manuscript, though written by one of the ordinary transcribers of that age, was decisively identified by numerous corrections and additions in the well-known hand-writing of Sir George Mackenzie himself. The Memoirs have, of course, been sent to the press in Edinburgh; and the public are much indebted to the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Thomson for their recovery.

*The Weather.*—During the last week we had a succession of storms of the most violent description, combining rain, hail, snow, thunder, and lightning. The torrents of wet that descended have caused the rivers to overflow; and in the lower parts of Kent the country is under water for miles, which has done considerable injury. At Maidstone, the Medway rose to a great height, and the cellars of persons residing near its banks have been filled with water. We are in hopes of a change, as yesterday was very fine and inclined to frost.—*Maidstone Paper.*

The tempestuous weather of the last fortnight has almost put an entire stop to out-door business by sea and land. For upwards of a week we had not a single arrival reported at the Custom-house of Exeter, or at Exmouth; and all the low countries are so flooded, that it is with extreme difficulty the stage-coaches travel. The slight fall of snow on Tuesday whitened the acclivities of Haldon, but it was soon washed away. Thursday night produced a tempest, with torrents of rain, and a great deal of lightning. The Exe overflowed its banks, pouring into the low streets of our suburb of St. Thomas's. A great number of large trees have been blown down.

The temporary bridge at Countess Wear gave way this morning, in consequence of the floods. There is no passage for carriages, but a temporary bridge for horses will be erected immediately.

*Starcross.*—On the morning of the 28th instant, a most violent storm arose here from the south-east, attended with rain. The gale and the tide were both at their height at ten o'clock, when the sea broke over the wall into Starcross, filling the street, to a considerable depth. The melancholy consequence were, the destruction of three houses, and the material injury of many others.

The guards of the stage-coaches, arrived in Exeter to-day, report that the waters have considerably abated between this city and London. The coaches which should have arrived here on Saturday did not arrive till to-day.

*Rain.*—The following account of the quantities of rain which have fallen in each month, in the years 1820 and 1821, is furnished by a gentleman residing in St. Thomas's, near Exeter, in which parish the account was kept:—

	1820.	1821.
January	3.68	January.....2.63
February	1.38	February.....0.32
March	1.84	March.....4.49
April	1.44	April.....3.43
May	2.23	May.....3.06
June	0.57	June.....1.26
July	1.05	July.....2.99
August	2.17	August.....2.38
September	2.42	September.....3.10
October	5.68	October.....3.36
November	1.62	November.....5.44
December	2.49	December.....8.56

26 inches 57-100ths

41 inches 58-100ths

*Casting Reflections.*—As the Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Trinity College, Dublin, was walking one fine day in the Provost's garden, two of the students, who were looking out of a window, perceived him, and having procured a looking glass, on which, catching obliquely the rays of the sun, they directed them full in the face of his Reverence, who being offended at the indignity, proceeded directly to the apartments of the young gentlemen, and said, "Well, Mr. B. and Mr. W. I fine you each 10d. for casting reflections on one of the heads of Trinity College."—*Times*, Jan. 4.

Thursday. June 6, 1822.

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**Dublin, Jan. 2.**—The Right Honourable William Plunkett has been appointed his Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland. Mr. Plunkett resumes this high office, having held it in the years 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7.—The Right Honourable W. Saurin, (now Attorney General,) for the present, retires from Office. It is said, and I believe truly, that he is likely to succeed the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose age demands the quiet of private life.—Illuminations have been general this evening in honour of Lord Wellesley's being invested with the high trust of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Marquis will no doubt be popular.

The Irish Papers received during the week have afforded a fair ground for hope that the disturbance in the South was about to subside, except the KILKENNY MODERATOR of Tuesday, which states that a party of the 42d Regiment had killed five and wounded 17 of the insurgent peasantry in the vicinity of Rathkeale. None of the military were hurt.

**Yesterday,** in the Court of King's Bench, Messrs. Weaver, Shackle, and Arrowsmith, were convicted of five Libels on the character of the late Queen (selected from a mass of others,) published in the JOHN BULL.—The Solicitor General made no defence.

**Brighton, Jan. 3.**—The weather to-day has been variable and unpleasant. The King has promenaded the Palace Lawn, and taken exercise on horseback in the Riding School.

**Yesterday** Sir Benjamin Bloomfield in his capacity as Private Secretary to the King, transacted business at the Treasury, with the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, whom we last week stated to be on a visit to the Earl of Westmorland at Arthorpe, near this place, honoured the Marquis of Exeter, on Sunday last, by dining with his Lordship and a distinguished party at Burleigh-house. On the following day his Royal Highness, his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earls of Winchelsea and Westmorland, Lord Foley, General Grosvenor, and a few other gentlemen whose names we have not heard, formed a shooting party on the Noble Marquis's manor of Easton; and so plentiful were the "wanderers of the wood and field," that a cart, laden with the spoils of the day, returned to Burleigh in the evening. His Royal Highness appeared to be a good shot. Some sportsmen would have called Monday a slaughter day, so numerous were the victims; and, besides those bagged—or, we ought to say, carted—many were wounded, and left among the "thickening brakes" to live.

"The bitter little that of life remained."

**Yesterday** his Royal Highness left Burleigh for Belvoir Castle. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Westmorland, and some other Noblemen, arrived at Burleigh just as his Royal Highness was starting thence, and, turning their carriages round, formed a part of the Royal suite. The Royal and other carriages passed through Stamford at one o'clock.—*Stamford News.*

**Ireland.**—A letter was received in this city yesterday, from Rathkeale, stating that a detachment of the 42d Royal Highlanders, lately quartered here, came up a few nights since with a large body of the insurgent peasantry, in the vicinity of that town, when an engagement took place. The latter were defeated with the loss of five killed, and 17 wounded. Not one of the Military, we are happy to say, was wounded in the action, of which we shall probably be able to communicate ample particulars in our next. This is the first engagement which has taken place between the King's troops and the peasantry in this still disturbed quarter of the country, and its result will probably strike a wholesome terror into those infatuated marauders, who have so long been able to conduct their schemes of murder and spoliation, without any effective check.

The writer of the communication alluded to, is a non-commissioned officer of the 42d, and lately left this town to join his regiment at Bathkeale. After some observations connected with his journey hence, he says—

"About five miles beyond Adare, three fellows stopped our car, and one of them having seized the horse, the other two looked closely at us. They seemed disappointed in the object of search, and, after some conversation among themselves, we were allowed to pass, I supposed they were looking out for some of the witnesses on the late trials, who would, no doubt, have fallen victims to their revenge. Seven fellows were brought into this place on the day before yesterday, for attacking Captain Brown's house, at Mount Brown, within two miles of this place."

Just as we were preparing for press, we have been informed that a banditti, amounting to two hundred, assembled last night in the neighbourhood of Crusheen, and fired on the police there. What their object was we have not been able to learn, but it is said their design was to aid a tenant in carrying away his property, to deprive the landlord of his rent. Seven prisoners have been brought in and are now under examination before Major Warburton.—*Kerry Moderator.*

The Lord Mayor has issued a Proclamation, called on the inhabitants of this city to illuminate their houses to-night, to testify their joy at the appointment of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland.—*Freeman's Journal.*

**Abatement of Rents.**—We have from time to time noticed with pleasure and applause, the conduct of several great landholders, who sympathising with their distressed tenants, have liberally made an abatement of their rents. We rejoice to find the clergy imitating their example, and humanely sacrificing a portion of their tithes to the public good. The following extract from Provincial Papers received this day, add several worthy clergymen to the list of the latter class.

The Rev. Wm. Davy, Rector of Stanfield, at his late audit, liberally made a reduction of 10 per cent. upon a very moderate composition for his tithes. At his tithe audit on the 11th of Dec., the Rev. James Carlos, Rector of Thorpe next Haddiscoe, deducted 10 per cent. from his composition for tithes, and at the same time presented to each poor family in the parish a liberal donation of coals. The Rev. C. Barlee, Rector of Fritton, near Yarmouth, abated ten per cent.; the Rev. Joshua Smith, Rector of Holt, and the Rev. B. Francis, Rector of Edgefield, 20 per cent.; and the Rev. John Moul, Rector of Brisley 12½ per cent. at their late tithe audits.—*Norwich Paper.*

Henry Usborne, Esq. of Branches Park, the proprietor of the great and small tithes of the parish of Cowlinge, at his audit on Thursday last made a deduction of 1s. per acre, being more than 15 per cent. The Rev. C. Johnson, Rector of Bilsteton, has deducted 10 per cent. from the tithes of that parish.

Should this liberal conduct become general among the laity and clergy, and should Ministers, feeling a kindred spirit, by a reduction of the public expenditure, and of the public taxes, relieve the people from the burdens which now press with intolerable weight, the country would soon assume a very different appearance from that which it now wears, and confidence would dispel the gloom with which it is now covered.

**Onions.**—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH has at this time on his estate at Dalkeith, a crop of Onions which equal the size of the largest produced in Spain, heavier for their bulk, firmer and more pungent, which were raised in the following manner:—As soon as the produce of the seed-beds attained a proper size, a moist day was chosen for taking up the plants, which were then immersed in a mixture of one part soot and three parts earth, and then transplanted by drilling, about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoed.

**Rubens.**—This celebrated horse is now resting for two or three days at Messrs. Tatton's on his road from Newmarket to Barrington Hall, near Newbury, the seat of Mr. Dundas, the proprietor of him. Numerous persons were viewing him yesterday and admiring his symmetry, during the time the noted painter (Mr. Barrington) was taking his portrait. He is a dark chestnut, rising 18 years old, and sixteen and a half hands high.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Private Correspondence of the Times, January 5, 1822.

**New Law on the Press.**—Paris, Jan. 2, 6 o'clock p. m.—Great expectation was to-day excited by a report, which was spread in the morning, that Ministers had at last resolved to come forth from behind their veil of mystery and indecision, and to propose to the Legislature their new law for the Journals. Accordingly, though no ministerial communication was announced, great numbers of people proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies. The late change of the Cabinet, in consequence of the declared dissatisfaction of the Chamber—the withdrawing of the late ministerial project of law, when it was about to be discussed, on account of its repugnance to public opinion—and the known sentiments of many of the Ultras against any other project that should involve a previous censorship (with which, nevertheless, it was supposed Ministers could not immediately dispense), gave an extraordinary degree of interest to this first legislative essay of the new Ministry. It was presented to-day. All the Ministers were present. The fruit of their protracted labours and renewed consultations cannot fail to inspire you with the wonder, and may be considered as decisive of their fate. Their project has struck all the lovers of free discussion with horror. It embraces the censorship in certain cases, and introduces arbitrary power into the Courts when arbitrary power ceases in the censors. If the *Cour Royal*, after a solemn sitting, and without a jury, thinks a Journal conducted on bad principles, it may suspend, and even suppress it. Of course any Opposition Journal may, in the opinion of the Ministry, be considered as conducted in a bad spirit. I have not been able to get you a copy of the new law; but the following is the substance of its most important provisions:

Art. 1.—No Journals except those which at present exist can henceforth appear without the authority of Government.

Art. 2.—The offences of the journals against individuals will be prosecuted in the ordinary manner.

Art. 3.—In case the spirit or general tendency of any Journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the state, or to the other religions recognized in France, or the authority of the King, or the stability of constitutional institutions, the Royal Courts, within the range of whose jurisdiction these journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend the said Journals, or even to suppress them.

Art. 4.—If in the interval of the Session of the Chambers grave circumstances should momentarily render insufficient the measure of guarantee and repression at present established, the censorship shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordinance, countersigned by three Ministers.

The 5th article only states that the provisions of the former law, not repealed, shall remain.

On the reading of this project of law, the Liberals showed a violent disapprobation. The right side testified no feelings, and only called out "Order." The commission to examine the project will be nominated, it is supposed, on Friday, and will present its report next week. Discussions of the most violent character, and most vital importance, are expected to take place. Many of the Royalists are dissatisfied with the executive conduct of Ministers; and their legislative wisdom is not likely to re-inspire confidence. Delalot, Vanblanc, and other eminent members of the right side, must be in opposition.

M. de Caso is expected at Paris, to oppose Ministers in the Peers.

The rates are somewhat lower to-day than on Monday. In the printed Exchange-list, the last price is 8d. 40c. They were about 50c higher before the close.

A letter from Vienna of the 23d of December has been received in Paris, which states that an official contradiction has been published by the Commanders of the Austrian army on the frontiers, to the account of the assassination of the Grand Seignor at Constantinople. Much anxiety was felt at Vienna respecting the state of the negotiation at Constantinople; and despatches were sent off to Count Lützow, as it was supposed, to urge him to redouble his exertions to procure the acquiescence of the Sultan in the conditions proposed by Russia. "Whatever the result," (says the letter), "it is quite decided that Austria will remain neuter."

**Paris, Dec. 31.**—There are many facts and circumstances connected with the late change of Ministry and its cause, which though generally known to the better informed political circles here, are not, perhaps, yet known in England, even to those who take the most interest in French politics. The union of the two sides, which annihilated in an instant the ministerial majority, was the result of a common feeling of hostility to the ministerial system, and not of a preconcerted plan to overturn the Cabinet. The leaders of the parties that so unexpectedly coalesced had no previous meetings to adjust their mode of attack, and

had agreed to no arrangement about places in contemplation of victory. M. Delalot, who was the reporter of the commission appointed to draw up the answer to the King's speech, certainly consulted with Prince Talleyrand in the reduction of that document, and the sentence which turned out the Ministry is attributed to the latter; but none of the party that are usually called Liberals had any hand immediately in the work. Some of the members of the extremes, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Lafitte, de La Bourdonnaye, Delalot, and others of less consequence, in their accidental meetings, had professed a desire to lay aside those injurious expressions, and those unmeaning charges, which each side had previously employed against the other in debate; and, sacrificing as much as possible their political differences and party exaggerations, to come to a better understanding for the good of France; but such propositions were forgotten with the conversation in which they were uttered. The advice of M. Talleyrand was consistent with this object. He requested the Ultras who consulted him to introduce nothing into the address, or their speeches in support of it, that had a tendency to irritate the Liberal side, but to adopt the most conciliatory language which they could employ consistently with the maintenance of their opinions. After the address had been carried, and had produced its effect both on the Court and the public, and during a short suspension of the fate of the late Ministry, various plans and projects were suggested for selecting the members of a Government that would unite the wishes and satisfy the expectations of the great body of the nation. One of these projects was the formation of a cabinet, comprising three Ministers from each of the great parties, with Prince Talleyrand at its head, as President of the Council. The parties, however, had no confidence in each other, and the suggested project never became a subject of serious negotiation. Nothing, therefore, could be farther from the nature of a factious combination, or an interested coalition, than the union of deputies which compelled the resignation of the late Ministry. The nation and the legislative body were tired of the system of temporary expedients and petty compromises which they followed, and by which they seemed rather desirous to preserve their own places than to promote the grand interests intrusted to their management. Standing still in the midst of events which they could not correct—now willing to advance, and afraid to retrograde—making a little piece of patchwork here, and another there, to cover a blemish, or to supply a defect instead of following a uniform plan to supply acknowledged wants—promising permanent institutions, and continuing or re-enacting laws of exception—surrounding themselves and endeavouring to support their power by a junta of interested adherents and official agents in the Chambers, rather than by the unbought and conscientious support of the people, they had ceased to be objects of respect with either of the great parties in the State. At the same time their foreign policy had humiliated or disgusted all. They had allowed the King and kingdom of Naples to be managed by two Potentates, whose power ought never to have extended beyond the Alps; and Piedmont, at the very door of France, was to be garrisoned by Austrians in consequence of a treaty to which France was not a party. The same system was observed with respect to the interests of Turkey: France was to stand by as an indifferent spectator, while the balance was adjusted between the other great Powers of Europe, and was to throw neither her sword, nor a parchment with her signature, into either scale. The deputies of both sides felt this degradation. They could no longer endure, they said, to see the King of France the prefect of Russia; and they voted for the spirited clause of the address.

As you seem disposed to give the new Ministers a trial before you decide upon their fitness for office, I shall not obtrude any unfavourable remarks upon you. I shall merely state some anecdotes, on the truth of which you may rely. The appointment of the Director-General of Posts has been obtained for the Duke de Daudenayville, by the influence of Montmorency, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nothing could give more general dissatisfaction than this nomination. The Duke is a man of large fortune, possessing an income of more than 200,000 francs; he is, besides, a nobleman of ancient family (one of the Rochefoucaults), and a Peer of France. In his present situation he will be little better than a chief clerk of Corbiere's. The place has always been held by persons of inferior consequence, and all the minor expectants of office are of course enraged to see it bestowed on a man with whose rank its duties seem incompatible, and to whose income its emoluments constitute a superfluous addition. One of the latter said yesterday to a Nobleman who is a relation of the Duke—"My Lord, if you Peers thus take the places of the bourgeois, the bourgeois will sometime or other think of occupying yours." Many of the old Noblesse are displeased on another ground—namely, that the appointment to a bourgeois situation degrades the dignity of their titles.

"Who," said one of these, with some point, "who is made Director of the Posts?" He was answered, "The Duke de Daudenayville." "And who is made Duke de Daudenayville?" was the reply; strongly indicating that the acceptance of his office was an abdication of his rank.

The late Ministry had a sufficient leaning to the church for the people of France; but the present has announced that it is to be peculiarly

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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a religious Administration. They have already extended their system to the kitchen; and no man, who is to eat a ministerial dinner on Fridays or Saturdays need expect to be indulged with viands forbidden by the church on these days. M. Lavau, the new Prefect of Police, is what would be called a saint in England; and surprise is therefore expressed that he should have accepted of an appointment where the emoluments of his office arise from a tax on gaming-houses, brothels, and lotteries. Perhaps nearer home there are similar inconsistencies. Another objection is still stronger. He is a young man of not more than 30 years of age—he knew nothing by experience of the revolution, and is not much acquainted with the state of society which rose out of it. He is consequently considered as a very unfit Prefect of Police. The disgust entertained against the new Minister of the Interior (Corbiere) by the Chiefs of the National Guard extends much beyond what was at first anticipated. Not only the Duke of Choiseul, and the Marquis of Boisjelin, whom I formerly mentioned, have resigned, but M. Ternaux, of the Chamber of Deputies, the greatest manufacturer, and one of the most moderate politicians, as well as one of the most respectable men of France, together with other merchants and manufacturers whose names are not so well known in England, have given in their resignations. The resignation of these gentlemen has been considered of such consequence, that the Journals have not been permitted to mention it. You will see blanks for their names in the paragraph where their resignation is mentioned. I have heard of the resignation of some prefects of departments. The Prefect of Lille is one of them. You have seen the *jeu de mots* on the character of the present Ministry, as six Ultras or *Whites*. There was formerly a coin called *six blancs*, worth two sous and a half. It is said of the cabinet, in allusion to this coin, "Les six blancs ne valent pas un sou." The *six blancs* are now not worth a sou.

It is said that there have been disturbances at Colmar, similar to those which have, it is said, been happily terminated at Saverne. It is a fact, that the papers and letters which are due from that town have never arrived. There are likewise rumours of disturbances at Tours. It is difficult, from the precautions adopted by the Post-Office, by opening and intercepting letters for any persons but those immediately in office, to learn the true state of matters at those places. The situation of Director-General of the Posts, occupied by a noble Duke, can only be important in such cases.

Paris, Jan. 1.—At ten o'clock this morning, the King received the usual congratulations from his family, the Ministers, and the public functionaries, on the new year.

At noon the King took his seat on the throne, surrounded by the principal State Dignitaries, and received the grand deputations of the two Chambers, the General Staff, and Officers of the National Guard and garrison of Paris.

The MONITEUR contains a royal ordinance, dated the 9th ult., appointing General du Coëtlosquet to be Director-General of the Ministry of War, and M. de Perceval, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Secretary-General of the Ministry of War, to be Intendant-General of the Administration of War.

To the details which we have already given relatively to the *coup-de-main* which was projected against the castle of Saverne, a letter from Tours adds, that several subaltern Officers of the Horse Chasseurs of the Arriege corps have been arrested.—*Journal de Paris*.

More corps of Austrian troops from the kingdom of Naples passed through Rome on the 12th December, without halting, on their way to the hereditary states of the Emperor.—*Constitutionnel*.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Barcelona, dated Dec. 19:—

"Gorona is the theatre of an unhappy event, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences. On the 14th, 300 men, well armed, presented themselves at the gate of the town which was nearest to the prison. It was the hour of dining, and the guard, armed with the glass in hand, was disarmed and repelled by the troop of malcontents who occupied this station, to prevent any person from entering or quitting the town, whilst another 300 men proceeded towards the prison, and delivered some prisoners who had been shut up as *Serviles*, but the ten men of the guard, aware in time, barricaded themselves in the interior of the prison with the gaoler, and through the windows, which were over the entrance, kept continual fire of musketry upon the assailants. The noise of arms at length reached the guard of the regiment of Babastie, which assembled, and the malcontents were soon after charged by this corps. Four were killed and 17 made prisoners, of which two were shot upon the spot; and the remaining fifteen who are reserved for the same fate, are put into secret confinement, in order to learn from them the authors of this outrage."—*Gazette de France*.

Odesa, Dec. 5.—We have received from a good source the following intelligence respecting the diplomatic negotiations which took place at Constantinople during the end of the last month, and which were opened by Count de Lutzow and Lord Strangford:—

"On the 22d of Nov., Count de Lutzow had a conference with the new Reis Effendi, in the presence of the Minister of the Interior (Kiaja-Bey), in a house situated between Pera and Galata. The Austrian Interventor strenuously supported the *ultimatum* of Russia, and endeavoured to induce the Porte to come to pacific resolutions. The Reis Effendi replied, that the Porte could only consent to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia upon the following conditions, viz.:—That the Courts of France, England, and Austria would guarantee that these principalities, once evacuated, should neither be occupied by the Russians nor the Hęcarians; that the Greeks who had taken refuge in Russia should be punished in the presence of Turkish commissioners, unless Russia should give them up; that the re-establishment of the Christian churches could not take place until after the restoration of order, and the general and voluntary disarming of all the Greeks. Count de Lutzow having expressed his astonishment that the Turkish Minister should thus have changed his language, the latter attributed it to the will of the Sultan. Count de Lutzow then asked whether the Porte was desirous of peace or war? The Reis Effendi declined replying, saying that his powers were not extensive enough to allow him to enter into an explanation on this point. 'Besides,' he added, 'the Sultan will act according to his own will; and ninety millions of Mussulmen (perhaps he spoke after the Turkish estimation, which includes the Persians, and those of Morocco), with a sword in one hand, and the Koran in the other, will know how to defend their rights against Christianity. The Kiaja Bey, who was also present, used very violent language, and endeavoured to represent the Turkish Power as very formidable. On the 23d of November, Lord Strangford had also a conference with the Reis Effendi, but which was equally fruitless. The insults which were offered to his Excellency, on his return to his residence, are known. This Minister made a new effort; he drew up a note, in which he represented to the Sultan the dangers with which he is menaced, but which, on the 27th of November, had not been accepted by the Reis Effendi. Such was the position of affairs at the departure of the last courier. The falsehood of the report that Lord Strangford endeavoured to heighten the fanaticism of the Turks is now manifest."—*Universal Gazette*.

Semlin, Dec. 13.—News from Seres of the 6th December, reaching Belgrade by an extraordinary route, announces that the Turks were masters for some days of the exterior works of Cassandra, without opposition on the part of the Greeks, who, it is pretended, drew them into a snare, in which they all perished.

In the Morea the affairs of the Greeks remain in good condition. It is asserted that the famous Chourashid Pacha, beaten near Thermopylae, has offered a considerable sum for the ransom of his Harem, which fell into the power of the Greeks at Tripolizza; and that since the refusal of his offers by Prince Demetrios Ypsilanti, it is not known what has become of him.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

Vienna, Dec. 20.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, instead of giving direct news from Turkey, with which it is better provided than any other Journal in Europe, contents itself to-day with copying an article which appeared seven or eight days ago in an Italian paper, which relates to the taking of a Neapolitan brigantine by a Greek corsair, and terminates with the assurance that the greatest tranquillity reigns at Cyprus. It adds, that the Turks are so few, that on the slight appearance of an Idrogo corsair they fly to the mountains.

Nuremberg, Dec. 23.—Extract of a Private Letter.—We have it from a source to be relied on, that the Austrian cabinet has now the certitude that all hope of preserving peace between the Ottoman Porte and Russia is at an end. In consequence of this, at the departure of the last courier, Vienna Bank stock had fallen to 622.—*Journal de Paris*.

Harmastad (Transylvanie), Dec. 12.—According to letters from Czernowitz (Bukowina) of the 8th inst. more Ottoman troops had entered Jassy. Intelligence from Bessarabia announces that the heavy artillery of the Russian army had crossed the Dniester, and was proceeding to the Pruth.—*Journal des Débats*.

Bagdad, Sept. 28.—Extract of a Private Letter.—The Persians, after driving the Turks from the province of Chastan, have taken the cities of Bussorah, Kad, Samara, Lembram, and Manielum. Another army, having been recruited, pitched their tents at Hellâ, on the site of the ruins of Babylon.

On receiving this news, the Vizier of Bagdad marched against the Persians, at the head of more than 20,000 men, cavalry and infantry, with a park of artillery of more than thirty pieces of canon, to repel them, but he has returned with the feeble remainder of his soldiers, having lost his army, artillery, baggage, and even his treasures. The confusion in this city is dreadful, as we expect every moment to be surrounded by the Persians.

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—Extract from a Letter in the *Journal de Lyon*.—We may judge of the progress of the Greeks from the severe measures of the divan and the preparations for war. It is certain that Turkey will have to defend herself against Russia, Persia, and the

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Greeks, who have made great progress, and are very powerful both in number and discipline. It is expected that with the aid of Russian auxiliaries they will act on the offensive next spring. If we may judge by reports, and by the firmans of the Grand Seignor, the war will not be delayed until spring; the Russians do not care for ice and winter.

The Grand Seignor has issued a second firman, calling upon all Musalmans to take up arms in defence of the religion of the Prophet. He complains of the non-execution of his first order, or rather of the tardiness of the Turks in ranging themselves under his banner. He does not mention the Persians, but speaks of the injuries of Russia, and particularly against the Greek nation, the spoliation of which he promises the Janissaries. He thus concludes—"Why do you delay marching against your enemy? What fear prevents you? If, as I doubt not, Alla will give you the victory, you will overflow with gold, riches, and women; and you shall erase from the earth that perfidious and impious nation, the Greeks, who are an abomination to the Prophet. If, on the contrary, you fall in the combat, you know the reward that Mahomet has reserved for the defender of the Alcoran, and this glorious death shall efface all the crimes of your life."

In consequence of this firman, the Janissaries have believed them selves authorized to commit with impunity every species of excess &c which the suburbs of Constantinople have been the theatre. They have pillaged, burnt, and massacred, and have seized on a greater number of young females to be sold. It is certain that, in this general disorder, several Turkish families have been ill-treated. The Aga of the Janissaries, whom the Grand Seignor had rendered responsible for all these tumults, has been arrested, but it appears that the fears of exciting a revolt have kept him from punishment.

*Frontiers of Moldavia, Dec. 9.*—The Turks cantoned in the neighbourhood of the Pruth generally water their horses in this river. On the 6th instant one of the horses having escaped his rider, swam across the river, and gained the opposite bank. The Turks demanded their horse; but seeing that the Cossacks delayed giving it up, a party of 40 mounted Turks crossed the Pruth in order to seek it. The Cossacks having been reinforced, surrounded the Turks, and conveyed them to Kischeau.

The Turks in Moldavia have been reinforced; so have the Russians on the other side the river. Many regiments of infantry are assembling on the Pruth, and a great park of artillery is expected.

The Turks continue their ordinary spoliations in Moldavia; the city of Jassy has been ransacked.

*Madrid, Dec. 21.*—Yesterday the Deputation of the Cortes repaired to the Palace, to present to his Majesty the Message of the congress in reply to the second part of the Royal Message. The Deputation was not announced according to the regular forms, and the King did not receive it, but intimated that he would receive it next day. This delay has caused some sensation in the capital.

It is said that the King is determined to preserve the Ministry entire, until the ordinary Cortes place the members of it in a state of formal accusation. "If," says the King, "the Ministry may be changed to-day because Andalusia is in insurrection, to-morrow it may be necessary to change it on account of the revolt of another province."

The Cortes, in their sitting of the 18th, appointed a deputation to present to the King, their message relative to the second part of the report of the Committee on the events of Andalusia. The Deputation repaired to the Palace yesterday, and presented the message, which is as follows:—

"The extraordinary Cortes, in taking into consideration your Majesty's message of the 25th of November last, and the documents referred to them with it, on the events of Cadiz and Seville, have recognized that if the evils were the effect of error, of mistake, or of weakness of some of the authorities of these provinces, other causes have contributed to prepare them, and that they require a prompt remedy, in order that the mischief may not be renewed, and that public tranquillity may be consolidated. But finding the royal authority of your Majesty disregarded, and one of the most important principles which our fundamental law has consecrated forgotten, the Cortes conceive that they are bound, first of all, to secure the observance of the Constitution, and obedience to the Throne; and they are happy to recollect that your Majesty has been pleased to make known to them how much you are satisfied with the manner in which these two objects were accomplished in their representation of the 13th of this month.

"After having fulfilled this first duty, the Cortes have considered it right to examine the causes which may have had influence in producing the events in question, and other evils which require a prompt and radical remedy. They cannot forget that his Majesty has been pleased to invite them to contribute in the most efficacious manner to the consolidation of the constitution of the Monarchy, and to take measures for preserving the prerogatives of the Crown untouched, as well as public liberty. Being extraordinarily assembled, the Cortes cannot carry this investigation to the extent which is necessary, nor to adopt other mea-

sures; but the representatives of the nation wish to reply once more to the august confidence of your Majesty, by making known, with that frankness which becomes them, the result of their observations, in order that the paternal love of your Majesty may design to provide for the wants of the country.

"The disorders which Spain experiences emanate chiefly from the conduct of some of the governed; but the Cortes cannot refrain from believing that the conduct of your Majesty's Ministers has also had some part therein, though in a manner involuntary and innocent. They will not censure the acts of the Government, the examination of which does not belong to them, at present, and which are not well known to them. They merely found their opinion on notorious results—on the effects which those facts have produced on public opinion. From these results they conceive that the errors of Ministers have caused them to lose the confidence of the Spanish people.

"Public expectation, disappointed as to the discovery of conspiracies, the reality of which could not be disputed—the intrigues of foreign agents against liberty and the throne—the complaints respecting the administration of justice—the deplorable state of the finances—the uncertainty respecting transmarine affairs—serve all to maintain men's minds in a state of disquietude, when measures not duly considered, or ill understood, unfortunate incidents of which your Majesty is not ignorant augment suspicions, irritate passions, and light up discord among a part of the citizens. Then motives of fear were ascribed to some—to others pretexts for disquieting and criticising the government; then persons of all classes began to petition your Majesty: but in their addresses carried their freedom so far, as to forget respect; and to proceed to unheard of disobedience. Imprudent men were then observed to seek liberty in tumult; and anarchy appeared to profit from the circumstances, to raise her hideous head. A small number of turbulent and ambitious men have abused the credulity of some towns, to precipitate them into disobedience; and peaceable and respectable citizens have been manaced and oppressed; several public authorities have been compelled to yield to the factions, and the conservatory principles of true liberty and order have been disregarded, and scandalously profaned.

"In the meanwhile, your Majesty knows to what an extreme the excess of speaking and writing has lately been carried by those who, doubtless, only wish to render that right odious; and your Majesty will assuredly agree with the Cortes, that the laws on this point have not been properly enforced by those who are charged with the execution.

"That your Majesty's Ministers have not been able to repress these evils, is fully proved by the message in which your Majesty was pleased to call for the co-operation of the Cortes. The fact is, therefore, no longer questionable, whatever may be the cause. The Cortes have no reasons for doubting the good intentions of the Ministers: they know that they have not all an equal share in the complaints which have been made against them; but good intentions, talents, and virtues, are often not sufficient to secure success; and success itself is frequently insufficient to conciliate public opinion, without which it is impossible to govern a free people.

"The state of the nation requires a vigorous Minister, capable of producing the greatest confidence by wisdom, zeal, patriotism, and love of public liberty, which might aid your Majesty in calming the passions, uniting hearts, rectifying erroneous opinions, repressing licentiousness, and consolidating the empire of the laws. Even the authority of the throne, which is usually, but mistakenly, confounded with the individuals employed to transmit the orders which emanate from it, imperiously requires a change; and the Cortes, to whom your Majesty's glory and the splendour of your crown are not less precious than the liberty and the happiness of the heroic people they represent, would believe themselves wanting in their duty, did they not make known to your Majesty their intimate conviction that the present Ministry does not possess the moral force necessary for successfully directing the government of the nation, and for supporting and causing to be respected the dignity and the prerogatives of the throne.

"The National Congress, animated by the confidence which the sentiments it has always found in your Majesty's royal breast are calculated to produce, therefore hopes that your Majesty, making use of your power, will deign to adopt the measures which the situation of the country so imperiously demands. The Cortes rely on your Majesty recognizing the purity of the motives which dictate this humble representation; and on your being assured that they are always ready to co-operate with you in whatever may conduce to the prosperity of the Monarchy."

*Madrid, Dec. 13, 1821.*

(*The Signatures follow.*)

After hearing the Address read, the King replied—

"I receive your Message (*quego entendo*); —the affair is very important:—I shall consider it."

It is believed that his Majesty will immediately submit this Message to the Council of State.

\* Literally, "I remain informed."

Thursday, June 6, 1822.

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**Proclamation.**

**PROCLAMATION OF THE POLITICAL CHIEF OF MADRID TO  
THE INHABITANTS OF THAT CITY.**

"I make known what has been communicated to me by the King, through the medium of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

"The King, who is intimately persuaded that the safety of his throne, as well as the public tranquillity and prosperity of the State, essentially depend on the unalterable observance of the Constitution of the kingdom, thinks fit to address, through me, his paternal voice to all the inhabitants of the kingdom, at a moment when the exaggerated and misled zeal of some individuals, the malignity of others, and the well-known designs of the enemies of the constitution, seek to derive advantage of the unfortunate situation into which the events which have already occurred, and are occurring, have conducted us. The scandalous abuse of the most sacred rights which the constitution has conferred on Spaniards—the Liberty of the Press, the first bulwark of all other rights, converted into licentiousness—disregard of the maxims which the Constitution has established for social order—finally, the unbridling of the most shameful passions, have brought us to a state which would be fatal to any other nation than Spain. Men's minds are agitated and alarmed without cause, by reports circulated for the two-fold purpose of sowing hatred and discord. Individuals meditating schemes or plots subversive of the fundamental law, and whose number his Majesty is pleased to consider very limited among his faithful and loyal subjects, continue to act, from ignorance or design, in a manner which tends to mislead the nation, and turn it aside from the constitutional path destined to conduct it to glory and prosperity, under the reign of the King and the Cortes. These men do not perceive, that if by their impetuous and indiscreet desire to enjoy a good which can only be the slow but sure fruits of time, of constant care and prudence; or if, by any other less noble end, they should succeed for a short time in subverting order, the principle of which is to be found in respect for the Constitution and the laws, they would, without doubt, be the first victims, and the first buried under the ruins of our institutions.

"That convolution which perfidious and secret machinations are endeavouring to realize, is desired by the enemies of our glory and our liberty, who would willingly see our dear country torn by the horrors of anarchy; and would replace us in the chains of that frightful despotism which has already produced a multitude of evils, for which it is difficult to find a remedy.

"The King, in order to oppose and prevent so many evils and calamities, relies on the sentiments of virtue inherent in the people, who have never been deaf to the voice of national honour, even to the most disastrous moments. His Majesty already perceives around him, ready to defend the sacred compact to which he solemnly swore, in the ever memorable year of 1820, all good and true Spaniards witnesses of the sincerity of his oath, and he will join in maintaining and defending the sacred book in which are consigned the rights of the nation and the prerogatives of the constitutional throne.

"The King has therefore ordered me to desire that your Excellency will, with as little delay as possible, give publicity to the sentiments which animate his Majesty, and that you prepare and adopt every measure of precaution which you may consider proper for repressing and punishing every kind of plot or machination, which under the pretence and colour of love for the constitutional system, violate it in its essence, and for dissipating the perfidious suggestions whereby it is endeavoured, through our disunion, to prepare the wicked triumph of those who by such means might succeed in overcoming or subduing heroic Spain.

"His Majesty—who never deviates from the line of the constitution, which he wishes to observe, and to cause to be observed by every one, indiscriminately and without restriction—proceeding always in accordance with the Cortes, the only representation of the national will—supported by the immense majority of the people whom he has the happiness to govern, and by their loyalty and obedience—will spare no efforts to maintain, according to the laws, his authority and personal dignity, as well as that of those delegated under him, and without which there could be no constitution.

"By the King's order, &c.

"Citizens, in making known to you the sentiments of his Majesty, and which afford a new testimony of his determination to maintain the constitutional system, I cannot refrain from reminding you of the sacred obligation which unites us all, and by which we are bound, in virtue of the oath which we have sworn, to be faithful to the constitution, to obey the laws, and to respect the constituted authorities; and of the great importance of your regarding with suspicion every person who may in any manner attempt to withdraw you from those principles which are the bases of our rights, and without which no order or public tranquillity can exist."

The news from Galicia is very satisfactory. The sound part of the inhabitants, which forms the majority at Corunna, has overawed the factions, and order is completely restored. General Mina, in conformity with the advice of the Political Chief, General de Latre, has resigned, and repaired to Siguenza, where he has a new appointment. Unfortunately the account of this proceeding arrived too late at Lugo and Orense, where some Jacobins attempted to excite an insurrection in imitation of the capital of the province. Their scheme, however, did not succeed, for the inhabitants would not be seduced; and it was with great difficulty the populace could be so restrained as to secure the lives of the Liberals. Their windows were, however, broken, and their houses pillaged. It is said that the troubles of Orense lasted five days, but happily no lives were lost. The Political Chief of Galicia has gone to that town to restore order.

The elections for the ordinary Cortes have taken a turn which predicts a triumph for the Liberals of 1812, and consequently the impossibility of maintaining the present Ministry. Two of the late Ministers, Guardia and Arguelles, and Escobedo, the Political Chief of Seville, one of the Leaders of the Rebellion of Andalusia, are on the list for Deputies.

*Irun, Dec. 24.—Private Letters.*—At the departure of the post from Madrid, that city was tranquil. It is presumed that the King will finally accept the resignation of the Ministers, or at least those of War and the Interior.

The Andalusiæ have not yet submitted. At Grenada, as at Seville and at Cadiz, the people have refused to receive the new authorities sent from Madrid, assigning the same reasons as the rest of the Andalusiæ provinces. If they persist in not returning to order, rigorous measures will be adopted to compel them. The reply to the communications which have been made is expected with impatience.

We have received no letters from Pamplona this morning. A report, printed at Vitoria, on the events of Navarra, states, that the troops of the line which marched from St. Sebastian, Vitoria, and even Burgos, and the regiment of Catalonian volunteers, have had affairs of advanced posts with the Navarrese insurgents, who nowhere made any stand against the regular troops; and that, dismayed by the strength and determination of these troops, they have dispersed as Guerrillas which avoid coming to action.

A printed despatch of the Political Chief of Tolosa contain the following particulars:

"The rebels, divided into two bands, have proceeded, the first to the valley of Roncal, and the second to the valley of Goni. The latter, pursued by General Lopez Banos, and attacked, in the village of Arguinaria, on the 19th, fled. It was commanded by Don Santos Ladron, who left 400 infantry and 12 cavalry to cover his retreat, but they were charged with the bayonet, and routed by the chasseurs of Seville, leaving 14 dead, and many wounded. The rest dispersed. Lopez Banos descended on the 20th to Puente la Reina, 4 leagues from Pamplona, where the regiment of Alexander is stationed, which must have completed the route of the insurgents. The band which directed its course to Roncal, consisting of about 600 men, commanded by Juan Villanueva, is pursued by the troops from Pamplona. The situation of the rebels in the Roncal is not more favourable. It is to be hoped, considering the spirit of the inhabitants, the ardour of the troops, and the assistance of the men in the service of the customs, that the factious will be soon put down."

*Tolosa, Dec. 23.—This intelligence has not tranquilized the public mind. The result cannot be yet foreseen, more especially as the troubles of Aragon have stopped the march of General Alava.*—*Times, Jan. 5.*

**EUROPE MARRIAGES.**

On the 4th of January, at Christchurch, Newgate-street, by the Reverend S. Crowther, M. A. Mr. S. J. Nall, to Selina, eldest daughter of the late George Temple, Esq. Keeper of the Guildhall of the City of London.

On Tuesday, the 1st of January, William Imrie, Esq. of Rathbone-place, surgeon dentist, to Mary Matilda, relief of George Steel, Esq. late of the 2d Guards.

**EUROPE DEATHS.**

On Wednesday, the 2d of January, at his house, in Phillimore-place, Kensington, Richard Hopkins, Esq., in his 67th year.

On the 4th of January, in her 22d year, universally beloved and regretted, Miss Bunting, only daughter of Mr. Bunting, of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

On the 22d of January, at Wye, Kent, justly beloved and deeply lamented, after a very severe illness, borne with most exemplary patience, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Scudamore, Esq. of that place.

**Finances of India.**

Among the New Publications last received from England is a Pamphlet under the following title, "Remarks on the Plans of Finance lately promulgated by the Honorable Court of Directors, and by the Supreme Government of India. By Henry St. George Tucker, Esq." It is too-long for republication as a whole; but as we are aware of the subject being one of great and general interest in India, we have selected the principal portions of it for our pages of to-day. The Extracts are as follow:—

Many individuals in this country appear to doubt the value of India to Great Britain, and few seem to be aware of the full extent of the advantages which we enjoy from our territorial possessions in the East. The number of those who take an interest in the question is not, I fear, much more considerable at present; but there have of late been indications of an increasing interest, and if I can give the slightest impulse to this feeling, I shall congratulate myself on having performed a public service. In England, all the intelligent part of the community may be regarded as assisting in regulating the affairs of the country, by the influence which public opinion exercises over the proceedings of the government; but in the administration of India, public opinion has hitherto exerted little or no control. That country, under a singular and anomalous system of government, has prospered, it is true, without this advantage. It has been governed, for the last fifty years, with extraordinary energy and wisdom, and with remarkable success; but it owes more, perhaps, to the personal character of the illustrious statesmen to whom its destinies have been confided, than to the obvious workings of the machinery by which it is governed, or to any peculiar interest which the people of England have taken in its concerns.

To those who, like myself, have passed their lives, in the service of India, any exposition from me of the value and importance of that populous and productive territory, would be altogether superfluous; but as a sense of its value may be felt by many, who have not had occasion to trace either the sources of its wealth, or the particular manner in which it contributes to the aggrandizement of the mother-country, I propose to enumerate, in a very summary way, some of those advantages which Great Britain enjoys from her possessions in the East.

1st. The East India Company have, at different periods, drawn a surplus revenue from their territorial possessions to the extent of a million and a half sterling per annum, after paying the interest of the territorial debt; and this surplus was evidently a direct tribute from India to England. It does not exist, it is true, at the present moment, for the late augmentation of our military establishments in India, the addition made within the last five years to the territorial debt, and other circumstances, which it is unnecessary for me to particularize, have caused it, for a time at least, to disappear; but it did actually exist, to the extent of near a million and a half sterling per annum, at so late a period as the year 1813-14; and the large resources drawn from this valuable territory enabled the local government, in the years 1812 and 1813, to furnish large and most seasonable remittances of bullion to the mother country at a very critical period of the war. They were furnished at a time when the stock of the precious metals, in Great Britain, had been exhausted, and when the movement of our army in the Peninsula was understood to depend upon the early receipt of a supply of treasure, for the prosecution of objects of vital importance to this country, and to the civilized world.

I notice this instance of seasonable aid and co-operation, for the purpose of shewing that India has not only disposable resources, but that her treasures can, in particular cases, be applied to the service of the mother country with singular advantage.

2d. About four-fifths of the territorial debt being held by European British subjects, a large proportion of the annual interest, amounting, at present, to near two millions sterling, may be regarded as an indirect tribute paid by India to the mother country. The savings from income of the public servants, civil and military; the profits of commerce, as well as those drawn from manufactures (that of indigo, for example); the rents of houses, factories, and other buildings; the earnings of shipping, and the produce of other capital; as well as the savings from professional income (the law, &c.), and from the wages and gains of the seaman, the artisan, and others, in all cases where the parties are European British subjects, may be regarded as constituting an indirect tribute from India to England, which is paid by the surplus produce and manufacturers of the former country. These annual savings are allowed sometimes to accumulate on the spot, in order that the parties may enjoy the benefit of a higher rate of interest, or that they may retain the property in their own hands during their residence abroad; but the capital thus acquired constitutes a debt owing by India to England, and sooner or later this debt is discharged by remittances to the mother country.

I could only give a vague estimate of the amount of this indirect, or private tribute, which very much resembles the rents and profits drawn by British proprietors from the sugar-plantations in the West Indies; but it is unquestionably considerable, and I am disposed to think that it cannot fall short of three millions sterling per annum at the present period.

3d. The shipping of India (that is, the India built ships which are employed in carrying on the trade from port to port in the Eastern seas), forms no inconsiderable portion of the whole tonnage of Great Britain; and this marine, which is constructed generally of teak, one of the most durable and valuable of timbers, is at all times available to the mother country, both for the purposes of war and commerce.

In illustration of the services which it is capable of performing, I shall only mention that the shipping of India has been employed, during a season of scarcity, in conveying to Great Britain large supplies of grain, which tended materially to alleviate the distress of her population; and it scarcely necessary to add that, in the natural course of events, its services may again be required to promote the same salutary end.

4th. The teak and other forests of India, must be considered of peculiar value to Great Britain, at a time when her own stock of native oak is found to be inadequate to the support of her extensive commercial and military marine, and when she is compelled to import timber for ship-building, from countries with which she has not always maintained a friendly intercourse. Ships of war have been built, and are now building, in India, for the service of the British navy, and it cannot be doubted that they will become a valuable acquisition to this branch of the national force.

5th. The produce of British India renders Great Britain independent of other countries, in a greater or less degree, in relation to the following important articles of supply, viz.

Of Russia and the others state of the Baltic, as well as of North America, both by possessing the materials for ship-building, and by growing hemp and other articles, used in the manufacture of cordage and canvas.

Of South America, the West Indies, the Molucca islands, and the tropical regions generally, by producing indigo, cotton, sugar, pepper, and other spices, drugs, dyeing woods, lac, gums, borax, and other articles used in our manufactures. Hides might also, perhaps, be added to the list.

Of France, Italy, and China, by furnishing raw silk for the supply of our manufactures.

Of all the world, by producing, in the greatest abundance, and at a very cheap rate, one of the most necessary articles in the munition of war, saltpetre; an article with which our enemies in the late war could not supply themselves except at a vast expense, nor, indeed, without calling in the extraordinary resources of science.

The cotton and opium of India, moreover, enable us to purchase from China, on advantageous terms, a large portion of the tea which is annually consumed in England, and which is become so essential to the comfort of our population, as well as a productive article of revenue. In the same manner, with the produce of India, a great part of which is obtained absolutely gratis in the shape of public and private tribute, Great Britain is enabled to supply herself with the gold and silver of America, the wines of France and Portugal, and with whatever else nature has denied to her soil and climate. Let it not be supposed that Great Britain, by holding factories, as heretofore, by sufferance, under the dominion of the native princes of India, could ever carry on the same commerce,—could ever maintain the same shipping,—or could ever have introduced such a manufacture as indigo, an article with which Bengal can now supply the whole world. Such a commerce could never have been generated, for the capital necessary to its establishment would never have been risked, while exposed to the arbitrary will and caprice of a despotic and ignorant government. The natives of India are entirely ignorant of political economy; and even if the human mind should hereafter make the same progress in Asia, which it has done in the countries of Europe, the true principles of commercial policy are among the latest acquisitions of science. At the present day, although sufficiently understood, they are not generally acted upon, even in those countries which have made the greatest advances in knowledge. But in India, the Mahomedan character itself is adverse to commerce; and although individuals of that religion do, no doubt, engage in trade, it can scarcely happen that commerce should flourish generally under a government zealously attached to a religion, which prohibits the receipt of interest, or any direct consideration for the use of money.

From these simple premises, it may be inferred that the commerce which is now carried on in India, could never have been established without the fostering care of a paternal and enlightened government; and that it could not be expected to prolong its existence for a single year, if that protection should unfortunately be withdrawn.

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**6th.** The possession of British India enables Great Britain to facilitate the introduction of her manufactures into that country; and although the consumption has not hitherto been very considerable, it is gradually increasing, and I have no doubt that the exportation of woolens, hardware, glass, and other articles, will hereafter be greatly extended, as India advances in civilization and opulence. One extraordinary revolution in commerce has lately taken place. India, which hitherto supplied the rest of the world with cotton manufactures, is now receiving from Glasgow and Manchester, calicoes which have been wrought from the produce of her own soil! Such a trade could scarcely have had birth under the disadvantage of being exposed to the jealousy and prejudices of an ignorant and despotic government; nor can any branch of commerce be expected to flourish upon a large scale while it is liable to the capricious exactions of avarice, or while it is subject to that uncertainty, which must always exist where power is not under the control of reason and law.

**7th.** The possession of India furnishes a most convenient outlet for the present overgrowths in one class at least of the community, for whom it is found difficult in all countries, and in none more than our own, to make a suitable provision.

During the late war, the class, constituting the gentry of this country, from various causes, was greatly enlarged; and now that the army, the navy, the public offices, and the colonial establishments, have been so much reduced, it has become matter of extreme difficulty to provide for the numerous race of young men without fortune who have sprung up among us. The service of India alone opens a field in which they can be employed largely with the prospect of benefit to themselves and to their country; and at the present moment it must be regarded as a singular advantage that Great Britain should possess the means of directing into a useful channel that intelligence and activity which might otherwise become the instruments of mischief. The country is now happily in a state of tranquillity; but if there be any restless spirits in it, they are likely to be found among those who have had the advantage of education, without possessing the advantage of fortune, who having little to lose, or to fear, have every thing to hope from a change, which might call into action the talents with which they fancy themselves endowed.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the different ways in which the late war had the effect of elevating various classes to a superior rank in the order of society; but it is quite clear, that this artificial prop being withdrawn, many must now fall back into their original stations, while it is equally certain that such a revision is calculated to produce private distress and public disorder. The Government of this country have even judged it necessary to have recourse to a most cumbersome and expensive plan of colonization for relieving other classes of the community, by furnishing individuals with the means of removing to the Cape of Good Hope; but those who, year after year, seek their fortunes in India, subject their country to no expense; and many of them, after having honorably maintained the national character abroad, return, in the decline of life, to add to the stock of national wealth at home.

**8th.** Lastly, If it be necessary to insist farther on the fact, that a fertile territory, containing a population of 80 or 100 millions of industrious subjects, and yielding an annual revenue of not less than twenty millions sterling, cannot well be destitute of value to its possessor, I would observe that the large military force maintained by the East India Company from their territorial resources, must, notwithstanding its remote situation, be admitted to constitute an important addition to the military strength of the nation. This will be sufficiently manifest when it is remembered that the native troops of India have been led to the banks of the Nile, against the most formidable of our European enemies, and that they assisted mainly in expelling the French, Dutch, and other European nations from all their possessions in the eastern hemisphere. This accession of military strength has tended unquestionably to raise Great Britain in the scale of nations, and to give her that rank and preponderance among the states of Europe, to which she would seem not to be naturally entitled from the extent of her territory and population.

Enjoying the advantage of an insular situation—blessed with a free government—containing within herself a brave, enterprising, industrious, and intelligent race of men—abounding in machinery, and every description of capital—possessing one of the most valuable of the mineral productions, and consequently placed for obtaining a large share of the fisheries and of the general commerce of the world; with these special advantages, Great Britain may long maintain (and long may she maintain!) her present ascendancy; but some of these advantages are of a perishable nature, and some of them may hereafter be enjoyed in an equal degree by other countries. And if, unfortunately, Great Britain should be deprived of her Indian possessions, and be reduced to her own naked resources, with an indifferent climate, a limited territory, and an overwhelming public debt, who can fail to perceive that this glorious empire, the admiration of past ages, the polar and the future hope of the civilized world, will have passed the meridian of its splendour, and that Great Britain must thenceforth be at a level with the neighbouring countries of Europe?

The whole question, (that of Indian Finance) has resolved itself in this;—Whether the Honourable Company, as the great organ of remittance from India, should continue to furnish a remittance to the extent of the interest of the territorial debt, at a certain loss (whether temporary or permanent we will not at present inquire), or whether an attempt should be made to throw the expense, either wholly or in part, upon the private capitalist.

Before I proceed to inquire into the merits and probable effects of the plan, by which it is proposed to relieve the Honourable Company from the burthen, it may be convenient that I should trace, in a cursory way, the alterations which have taken place, of late years, in the conditions of the Indian debt, and the situation of the public creditors.

In the year 1810, the register debt of India, amounting at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee, to about "thirty millions sterling, bore interest, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; and the principal of this debt being transferable at any time on the requisition, of the creditors, by bills on England, at the established exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee, the whole debt stood in reality in the shape of an optional bill of exchange, which was liable to be thrown on the home treasury for payment, at any period, at the pleasure of the public creditors.

Such a state of things was not only highly inconvenient, but it was quite incompatible with the security and solvency of the home treasury; and it was determined accordingly by the supreme government of India to new-model what is technically called the register debt, for the two-fold purpose of reducing the charge of interest, and of withdrawing from the debt the condition under which it was liable to be transferred, at any time, for payment in England.

The first step taken with this view, was adopted in November, 1808, when the whole of the debt of 1800, amounting to above a million sterling, was advertised for payment in the month of May, 1810, upon a notice of eighteen months.

This measure was followed up by other successive operations, until, on the 30th of June, 1811, the whole of the Bengal register debt was consolidated, and incorporated in a loan, the principal of which was made payable in Bengal only; and the annual interest, at the reduced rate of 6 per cent, either on the spot in cash, or (at the option of the creditors) by bills to be drawn on England, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

But, in 1812, the supreme government having occasion to open another loan, and it being judged expedient, for reasons which will hereafter be noticed, to hold out an inducement to individuals to subscribe the principal, as well as the interest, was made payable, ultimately, either in cash in Bengal, or by bills on the Honourable Court of Directors at the same exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee; and it being considered, at the same time, fair and equitable, as well as convenient, that all the public creditors should be placed as far as possible upon the same footing, and be admitted to enjoy the same advantages, the proprietors of the notes of the loan of June, 1811, were invited to transfer their securities to the new loan, and eighteen months were allowed them for that purpose.

It must be observed, however, that although by the conditions of this loan, an ultimate remittance for the principal was secured to the public creditor, when the debt should actually be placed in course of payment the former privilege which he enjoyed of demanding bills for the principal at any time, was not, of course, renewed.

About one moiety of the debt was accordingly transferred to the loan in question. The other moiety, amounting to Sicca Rupees 13,90,00,000, or £ 17,450,000, remained, and still remains, upon the register of June, 1811.

From the distinction which I have shewn between these two portions of the debt, it will be apparent that the loan of June, 1811, can be paid off on the spot, by the application of the local resources of the Indian Government; and that the other moiety of the debt cannot be placed in course of payment, without giving the public creditor the option of receiving bills on England at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee,—an option of which he will unquestionably avail himself at a time when those bills are saleable in the market, at a premium of 15 or 20 per cent.

\* In the accounts published in England, the debt bearing interest on the 20th April, 1810, is stated at the sum of £27,780,600, sterling; the Indian coins being converted into English money, at the exchange of 2s. per current rupee; but had the debt been transferred to this country, it must have been paid at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

† Had circumstances occurred to cause the transfer of any considerable portion of the debt during the war, and especially at the particular period when the renewal of the charter was under consideration, the very existence of the Company might have been endangered.

It is quite clear, that it could not possibly suit the convenience of the Honourable Company, to throw any part of the principal of their debt, for payment on the home treasury, at a time when they cannot effect remittances to provide for the payment even of the half-yearly instalments of interest; and it may be presumed, therefore, that no steps will be hazarded with a view to alter the condition of that part of the debt, for which bills on England may be demanded whenever it is placed in course of payment.

The Indian Government have, at different times, raised temporary loans, bearing different rates of interest, and payable at longer or shorter periods; but my observations will apply exclusively to what is designated "Register Debt," and the only other circumstance relating to it, which it appears to me essential to mention, is that the Government are at liberty to pay it off, at any time, upon giving sixty days' notice; but that, when discharged, the notes standing upon this register, must be paid off in the order of their number and date.

Recognising as I do, in its fullest extent, the right of the Honourable Court of Directors to relieve the Honourable Company from every unnecessary charge, the measures proposed for the purpose may still be liable to serious objections, if they be ill-timed, or inmoderately severe and partial in their operation, or unnecessarily vexatious; or if they should be of a nature to produce alarm and uneasiness, without being calculated to accomplish the end proposed.

I shall now proceed to examine how far the plan of finance, lately promulgated by the Honourable Court, may be found liable to any of these objections; and in submitting the preliminary remarks which I have offered, perhaps at unnecessary length, I have been anxious, not only to prevent misconstruction, but also to avoid the appearance of supporting opinions inconsistent with those which I have maintained on other occasions.

The first and most obvious objection to the plan is, that, in as far as it may succeed, it must operate with extreme severity; for the reduction of the exchange from 2s. 6d. to 2s. the siccra rupee, being precisely the same as a reduction of interest in the case of those persons who require their funds in this country, the public creditors so circumstanced will find their incomes suddenly diminished in the proportion of one-fifth. This reduction of the exchange, in addition to the reduction of interest to which the public creditors were subjected in 1811, will, in the course of only ten years, have diminished their incomes in the proportion of four-tenths; so that individual, who, in 1810, enjoyed an income of 1,000/- per annum, will now be left with an income of 600/- per annum only.

So great a change in the situation of the public creditor must obviously be felt very severely; but the severity of the measure is perhaps aggravated, and the objection to it is certainly increased, by the circumstance that its operation is partial, and that it affects principally those who are likely to suffer most from a diminution of income. The objects to whom the measure will chiefly apply, are the European creditors, and a particular class of those creditors, the retired servants and others in this country, who have the misfortune to hold notes of the loan of the 30th June 1811. It may be said that the proprietors of these securities were allowed the option of transferring them to the loan opened in 1812, the principal of which is ultimately remittable to England, and that if they did not think proper to avail themselves of the boon which was tendered to them, they will suffer from the consequences of their own act, or their own neglect. This is true; but some of these persons omitted to make the transfer from absence, or from ignorance; some from an unwillingness to incur further expense, after having so recently been exposed to a heavy charge for agency; and some, perhaps, on the faith of a resolution passed by the Honourable Court of Directors, on the 19th July 1811, and renewed on the 8th July 1812, to which I shall advert more particularly hereafter. In either of these cases, their situation is one of great hardship, which claims indulgent consideration; and we cannot be surprised that they should see with irritated feelings their incomes suddenly and unexpectedly reduced one-fifth, while those who were prudent and provident enough to transfer their notes to the loan of 1812, find themselves in the full enjoyment of their income, and perfectly secure against every attempt to alter the conditions of the loans in which their property is invested. Now, however severely the reduction of interest in 1810 may have been felt, the measure was general, and applied equally to the whole body of the public creditors. The Government dealt out the same measure to all; and, indeed, it has been always an object with the Government of India to place the public creditors, as far as possible, on a footing of perfect equality.

But without insisting further on those objections to the measure, which are founded on its severe and unequal pressure, I shall proceed to state objections of a different character, having reference chiefly to considerations of policy and expediency.

It appears to me, then, that the plan, although obviously calculated to produce much uneasiness and alarm among the public creditors,

cannot be expected to succeed to any useful extent; and that, if no worse consequences result, the attempt must be attended at least with an unprofitable waste of time—that if, contrary to expectation, a six per cent. loan, yielding a remittance of only 2s. per siccra rupee, could, under particular circumstances, be forced upon the public, it would not be practicable to sustain the credit of such a loan; and that its introduction would be liable to produce future derangement of the finances—that admitting the necessity for prompt and efficacious measures, in order to relieve the Honourable Company from a situation of great embarrassment, it may still be possible to remedy, or to mitigate, the evil, by arrangements of a totally different character—that the evil contains within itself a correcting principle, which must operate gradually in removing it, if no injudicious steps be taken which may counteract this operation—that any violent attempt to deprive the public creditors of the advantage which they at present enjoy from the terms of the remittance, may, by impressing more strongly upon their attention the value of the object, engage them to adopt measures in concert for the purpose of defeating, if possible, such an attempt—that, if those arrangements, which might long since have been undertaken, for the purpose of obviating the present difficulties, should still be judged inexpedient or impracticable, and the Honourable Court should deem it necessary to persevere in their endeavours to new-model the Indian debt, with a view to relieve the Honourable Company from the burthen of the remittance, a plan of a milder character may be found; and that the substitute which I shall venture to offer, although not free from objections, would operate less injuriously towards the public creditors, and would be more likely to succeed in accomplishing the object of the Honourable Court (as far as that object is at present attainable), than the plan which has been announced to the public.

I do not intend to discuss these propositions separately, and in the order in which they are advanced; but the following observations will, I hope, establish a general presumption in their favour.

The plan of the Honourable Court is not likely, in my opinion, to succeed to any useful extent, because the power which the Government of India will command, is not likely to be commensurate with the force of resistance. It cannot be doubted but the resistance will be great, when it is proposed to reduce the income of the public creditor in the proportion of one-fifth; and what is the power, which the Government have at their disposal, to overcome this resistance? Have they any surplus revenue in India at present? No—there has been a deficit for several years, instead of the large surplus which we enjoyed in 1810, and to so late a period as 1813-14. Have they the large stock of specie which we possessed in 1810? I believe not.—Does the Company's trade yield a large profit applicable to the extinction of debt, or to the purposes of a great financial operation? I doubt, whether this profit will be sufficient to defray the deficit in the territorial revenue. What, then, are the resources of the Indian Government? They result simply from the payment of the interest on the territorial debt being transferred from the Calcutta to the London treasury. But how is the payment of this interest at the London treasury to be provided for?—Undoubtedly, by bringing home from India, in goods or in bullion, that portion of the territorial revenue which is applicable to the payment of interest. It appears, then, that this fund constitutes no permanent or legitimate resource to the Indian treasury—that it is borrowed only from London treasury for a short time; and it has, indeed, been rumoured, that orders have already been sent out to India, requiring that this reserved fund should be remitted, even if it should be found necessary to make the remittance in specie or bullion, which must be attended with a sacrifice of at least 20 per cent. Here, then, we are removing the very power which was intended to overcome a vast resistance.

I also know the origin of the modifying or excepting clauses, for the plans of the later loans were in reality drawn up by me, with the professional advice and assistance of the Honourable Company's law officers.

It is quite illusory to imagine that the clause in the new loan, which secures the creditor against payment for the term of ten years, will recommend it to the public. Time is of value when it secures a valuable possession; but it is of no value or account as securing an object which is worthless, or which is one of indifference. I must contend, that a 6 per cent. loan, divested of the privilege of remittance, or with the exchange reduced to 2s. the Siccra Rupee, is not a thing estimable and desirable in itself; for, as far as the European creditor is in question (and the Europeans hold four-fifths of the debt), it is in reality a loan, yielding an interest of only 4, 8-per cent. per annum; and even this low rate of interest is subject to some deduction on account of the charges of agency, while the non-resident creditor is liable to the further disad-

\* I find that I have over-estimated this resistance, as will be seen in the sequel. I also understand that the late advices from Bengal give reason to expect that a surplus of between a million and a million and a half sterling, will be realized in India in 1820-1.

vantage of having his property removed from his own control and management, and of being occasionally disappointed in the receipt of his periodical remittances.

In point of fact, the clause which guarantees the non-payment of the new loan for a period of ten years, is altogether a nullity, for this loan must be placed on the general register, after the remittable loans, and this is quite a sufficient security against early payment, if the creditor attached any value to the circumstance.

Yes, and to superadd, perhaps, other most onerous conditions. I am extravagant speculation to predict that, if public credit be once subverted, or seriously shaken in India, the rates of interest will again rise to their former scale of 8, 10, and even 12 per cent. per annum.

India pays, or ought to pay, a public tribute, and it incurs annually a private debt, originating in the fortunes acquired in that country by British subjects and other Europeans, to a large amount. The nature of this private debt I have already explained, and I have ventured to estimate its present amount at about three millions sterling per annum. Now, it is evident that this public tribute and private debt can be paid only by means of the produce and manufactures of India; and if Great Britain, and the rest of the world, will not receive and consume that produce and those manufactures, India must, during the period of their rejection at least, be reduced to a situation of great difficulty and distress — she must part with a portion of her stock of the precious metals, and a forced exportation of commodities must take place, even when attended with certain loss. A singular revolution has lately taken place in the trade of India. Cotton piece-goods, or calicoes, were heretofore the great staple commodity of that country; but in consequence of the improved machinery which English ingenuity has of late years introduced, the manufacturers of Glasgow and Manchester can supply India with muslins<sup>\*</sup> at a cheaper rate than they can be made on the spot where this beautiful fabric was originally established; and India now imports cotton piece-goods, manufactured from the produce of its own soil, instead of supplying England and the rest of the world with this important article of commerce.

In consequence of this and other circumstances, the Court of Directors have found it impracticable to furnish remittances from India without subjecting the Honourable Company to commercial loss; and as, by the conditions of the Indian loans, they are under an obligation to supply a remittance to their creditors to the extent of the interest of the territorial debt, they are naturally solicitous to relieve the Company from this burthensome engagement. But is this state of things likely to become permanent? and, if it bear not a character of permanency is it necessary, and is it wise, to engage in a hazardous undertaking in order to escape from a temporary evil? If it be permanent, I have no hesitation in saying that India must henceforth be regarded as a bankrupt country; and that, in the course of a very few years, it will be found impossible to realize the present territorial revenue. It may continue to export specie and bullion for two or three years; but we cannot substitute generally a paper currency in a country where the pecuniary transactions of the people resolve themselves into the most minute fractions; and as soon as a scarcity of the precious metals is felt, the unsettled revenue (the salt, the opium, the customs, and apart of the land revenue), will undoubtedly be affected; and even the land revenue, which is better secured in the Bengal provinces, under the permanent settlement, will not be collected without extreme difficulty. The Zemindars experiencing, as they will do, a scarcity of silver, will be compelled to give for it a larger portion of their raw produce (sugar, cotton &c. &c.) and they will have in this case less to give in the shape of revenue contributions to the Government.

In this instance, too, we perceive a tendency in the present state of things to operate a change in itself, — prices must fall; and cheapness being the foundation of foreign exportation, a powerful stimulus will be given to the exportation of commodities from India.

Moreover, by reason of the alteration which has lately taken place in the exchange of bills drawn from India, the exporting merchant is unexpectedly relieved from a charge of about 20 per cent.

\* The exportation of calicoes last year, I understand, amounted to 300,000. The Indian, on seeing this commodity appear from the West, might well feel the surprise expressed in the line, which Marquis Wellesley applied so happily to the re-appearance of the lights of knowledge in the East.

*Redit à nobis Aurora diemque redinet.*

t The revenue of the district of Sylhet amounts to Rs. 200,000 and the settlement was made with 22,000 persons. This number is now greatly increased by the subdivision of estates, and the revenue is payable by monthly instalments. How, it may be asked, can such minute payments be effected? By means of shells. I mention the circumstance to show that it is quite impossible to introduce a paper currency generally in India. In Calcutta it has succeeded well.

Heretofore the manufacturer of indigo and others were obliged to pay in England from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. to replace the rupee in India; they can now draw it back by paying only 2s. 2d. or 2s. 2½d. the exchange being reduced nearly to the bullion value of the coins interchanged; and they are in consequence not only relieved from a direct charge of about 20 per cent. on their export trade, but they indirectly effect a further saving in the charges of insurance, interest, agency, &c.

Here, again, we perceive another strong stimulus to exportation, and a tendency in the very evil complained of to work its own cure.

But who has yet ascertained that India is actually in the bankrupt state supposed? Who has yet inquired whether, upon its *whole commerce with the rest of the world*, it may not possess the means of paying its debt to England? The question was proposed twelve years ago by the supreme government of India; but I am not aware that any steps have yet been taken with a view to resolve it. Do we know whether, at this moment, the Americans, the Danes, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and others, may not be sending bullion to India to purchase the produce and manufactures of that country, when, by means of a very simple arrangement, this bullion might be obtained by England in satisfaction of its demands upon India, not only without loss, but with a profit on the exchange? We do positively know from the most authentic document, that bullion is exported to China by the Americans to a large amount, and I think it not all improbable that this identical bullion may ultimately find its way to England by the circuitous route of India, (a case which has been known to occur), after subjecting the different parties concerned to a heavy and an unnecessary expense.

I am far from being satisfied that an arrangement might not long since have been made for rendering the Honourable Company's treasury the channel of remittance to India as well as from India; and under such an arrangement, the inconvenience and loss to which the Company are now exposed, might in a great degree, I think, have been prevented. It is not too late, perhaps, even now to make the experiment, and the first step which I would suggest is, that the Honourable Court of Directors should open their treasury for the receipt of money for bills on Calcutta, Canton, &c., and that public notice of the terms of drawing should be given at Amsterdam, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other places holding a commercial intercourse with India and China. The exchange should not be altered without giving previous notice, as shipments of bullion would not be made from distant places to London, unless the parties could depend upon obtaining the remittance at a certain known rate. The Honourable Court could afford just now to grant terms which would certainly tempt the Americans to purchase their bills on China, and the supercargoes at Canton can always draw with advantage on the Calcutta treasury for their reimbursement. The Honourable Court's bills might, if judged safe and necessary, be sent for sale to America and other quarters; but they could probably be easily negotiated in London; and they would at all events be eagerly sought after by those who have been accustomed to export bullion to China from this country.

Nothing can be more simple than the principle of this arrangement. China has a demand upon America for tea and nankeens. India has a demand upon China for cotton and opium, and England has a demand upon India for tribute; let England receive from America the amount of the debt, and the whole account is settled.

I have presumed to hazard an opinion that the plan of the Honourable Court of Directors is not likely to succeed, and that, even if it should succeed, the consequences are to be deprecated. Admitting, however, as I am disposed to do, that it is become highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the Honourable Court to take some steps for the purpose of relieving the Honourable Company, as far as this can be done with safety and propriety, from the burthen of effecting remittances to England upon so large a scale, I have been induced to draw out the plans of two distinct loans, the object of which will be to separate the local from the European creditors, and to confine the remittance as much as possible to that class of persons who actually require it.

The first, or "Territorial Non-remittable Loan," holds out an inducement to the resident capitalist to transfer to it his notes of the loan of 1811, by granting him an addition of 5 per cent. to his principal, which will then yield an interest of 6.50 per cent. per annum. The additional interest is equal to a premium of 5 per cent. on the sale of his present interest bills, which is as much as the native capitalist can reasonably expect to realize for a continuance by the sale of those bills, and it is the equivalent proposed to be granted as a consideration for the sacrifice of this advantage.

It is proposed to receive cash subscriptions to this loan, at par, in order that the Government may obtain the command of funds to enable them to place the debt of 1811 in course of payment, in the event of the public creditors declining generally the terms of accommodation tendered to them. The resources likely to lie at the disposal of the government of India will otherwise, in my opinion, be insufficient to

secure the success of any compulsory process; and it may, indeed, be found expedient to promote cash subscriptions by extending to them the premium of 5 per cent., if it should become necessary to reduce the disposable balance of the treasury, by despatching remittances in specie or bullion to this country. The local officers of finance will be most competent to decide on this point.

The second, or "Remittable Loan," exacts a sacrifice from the European creditor, to the extent of 10 per cent. on his capital, which will then yield him an interest of only 5,40 per cent. per annum, or a remittance at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per Sicca rupee on his present interest of 6 per cent. per annum. The consideration offered him for this sacrifice is, an ultimate remittance for the principal of his notes, and a consequent security against any future attempts which might be made to his prejudice.

If an option be allowed to subscribe, either to the loan projected by the Honourable Court, or to that announced to the public by the Government of India on the 1st May last, and it be determined by the creditor to subscribe to the one or the other, undoubtedly the former merits a preference; for it provides a remittance for the interest, unfavourable as the terms unquestionably are, and the creditor need not have recourse to the Company's bills, at 2s. per Sicca rupee, if he can procure other bills at a better exchange. The public have not yet been informed whether an option between the two plans is to be granted; but as the Honourable Court may be considered to have pledged themselves to their creditors in this country, their plan will not, I presume, be withdrawn, merely because the local Government may have succeeded in forcing upon the public creditor terms more rigid and disadvantageous to him. What if the Bengal plan should miscarry? Will it not be more prudent to avoid the consequence of such a contingency, by securing as large a subscription as possible to the Honourable Court's loan, although it may fall short of the complete accomplishment of the object which seems to be desired? The execution of two plans, originating at the same time in two different quarters, so far removed from each other, is liable, no doubt, to be attended with much inconvenience; but the creditors must now, I conceive, be allowed to make their election between them; and even if the Honourable Court should reject the modifications which I have presumed to suggest, they will, in my opinion, consult the public interests by adhering to their own plan in preference to that adopted by the Government of India.

I am fully aware that, even according to the present price of the precious metals, 2s. 6d. is a high valuation for the Sicca rupees, because a remittance in bullion from this country to India will cost at present only 2s. 2d., or 2s. 3½d., and the corresponding exchange for bills to be drawn from Calcutta, at twelve months' date, ought to be only 2s. 4½d., or 2s. 5d. the difference between the two modes of remittance being about 2½d. It is scarcely necessary for me to explain that this difference of 2½d. represents the value of time, or interest, for 18 or 20 months. If the manufacturer, or merchant, draw from Calcutta on London, he receives the money 12 months before he pays it. If he wait to remit from London, he advances the money about 8 months before he realises it in Calcutta. To him, therefore, there is in the former case a saving of 20 months' interest, which at 6 per cent. per annum (and he in most cases saves India's interest) amounts to 10 per cent. equal to about 2½d. in the rupee. When Indian interest was at 10 and 12 per cent. per annum, the value of this saving of time was of course much greater, and it shewed itself accordingly in the exchange. But while I admit that the exchange of 2s. 4½d., or 2s. 5d., for bills to be drawn from Calcutta, would be more in correspondence with the present prices of bullion, and the present rate of interest, than 2s. 6d., I cannot admit that 2s. is the proper and natural exchange, if we assume (as I am disposed to do) a balance of trade to exist, as formerly, in favour of India, requiring remittances to be made from this country in bullion; and still less can I admit that the value of such a mass of property as the public debt of India, ought to be changed with every variation in the prices of bullion, or in the course of the trade. Two shillings is, no doubt, very near the natural exchange when bullion is to be remitted from India; 2s. 5d. (or a higher rate, if interest exceed 6 per cent. per annum) when bullion is to be remitted to India; and the latter case has occurred for the last thirty years, with few exceptions, and may be expected to occur again.

There are considerations of another description, which I shall notice very slightly.

1st, I would respectfully submit to the Honourable Court, whether in ceasing to act as the great organ of remittance from India, a strong argument will not be furnished to those who are so much disposed to attack their China monopoly? Was it not urged as ground for continuing to the Honourable Company the exclusive trade with India, that they

\* So far from this having been found necessary, the Government of India appear to have obtained cash subscriptions with a profit of 8 per cent. to the Company. I own that I under-estimated their resources.

afforded the only safe, convenient, and certain channel for effecting the remittances to this country? And may not the Indian capitalist now urge with some show of reason,—" You decline to supply us with a remittance to England, as heretofore—we can send opium and cotton to China, for the purchase of tea. Allow us, then, to send this tea to the continent of Europe, and we shall experience no difficulty in realising our fortune, with safety and advantage, in the mother country. If this accommodation be denied, will not individuals soon be found to engage in a *clandestine* trade, for the purpose of effecting a "remittance so urgently called for?" I will not presume to offer an opinion on the great question of the China monopoly, on which many experienced and very able men appear to entertain very dissimilar sentiments; but it does occur to me that all those who support it upon principle, ought, upon principle, to afford every facility in the way of the Indian remittance, which will otherwise force itself a channel through China, to the probable injury of that monopoly.

2dly, I would submit, whether to sever the debt of India from Great Britain, would not be to break one of those chains which now happily bind the two countries together. If we succeed in rendering it exclusively a local debt, who in this country will have any direct interest in the financial prosperity of those distant regions? The interest at present felt, is unfortunately much too weak and languid. It is, no doubt, highly desirable that our native subjects should hold a portion of the public debt, and they should be encouraged to invest their property in it, because it gives them an immediate interest in the stability of our government; but they have not, I conceive, uninvested capital at present, sufficient to admit of their becoming either the sole, or the principal proprietors of the territorial debt; and our tendering to them a loan, whose credit may not be sustained for a single twelvemonth, is not, perhaps, the most obvious or certain way of affording them this encouragement, although, should the loan fall to a discount of 20 or 30 per cent., a motive for investing in it may be and by present itself. But, without urging further that it is not desirable, even if it were immediately practicable, to cause the retired servants and others, in this country to relinquish their interest in the Indian debt, I submit that the reduction of the exchange must have another tendency to weaken the connexion at present subsisting between the two countries. Those who heretofore embarked in the public service of India, have been obliged latterly to prolong their residence abroad to a period of thirty and thirty-five years; and at what period can the junior part of the service now expect to return to their native country, if their present fortunes and the value of their future savings, should at once be reduced in the proportion of one-fifth? Will they not look to India as a permanent residence, and gather their children and family around them? and is not this the first step towards Colonisation?

3dly, Is not the proposed reduction of the exchange something very like an alteration in the denomination and value of the current coin? And can it be the interest of any government, which is not absolutely bankrupt, to make such an alteration? The East India Company possesses a territorial revenue of about 16,00,00,000 sicca rupees, which heretofore represented twenty millions of our money; but all at once they alter the value of the rupee, and reduce this revenue to sixteen millions. They will not, it is true, feel the alteration upon the great bulk of the revenue because eighteen or nineteen millions of the amount are immediately dispersed in charge at the same valuation; but their creditors and European servants will feel it sensibly, and upon the surplus of revenue the government itself will feel it, if that surplus cannot be remitted home otherwise than by the exportation of bullion. In this case, the computed annual surplus of 1,500,000L. will be reduced to 1,200,000L.

#### Army Promotions.

WAR OFFICE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1821.

*1st Regiment Life Guards.*—Lieutenant Lord Francis Conyngham, from half-pay 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Scrimge Pitcher, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full pay of Life Guards and the full pay of Cavalry.

*Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.*—Lieutenant Arthur Richard Wellesley, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lieutenant John Kirby Picard, who retires from the service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy only.

*4th Regiment Light Dragoons.*—Major George John Sale from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Norcliffe, who exchanges.

*17th Ditto.*—Major Norcliffe Norcliffe, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Sale, who exchanges.

*67th Foot.*—Captain Charles Wyndham, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cassinv, who retires.

*Brevet.*—Captain George William Horton, of the 81st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

*Hospital Staff.*—*To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces*—Hospital Assistant Frederick Farmer, from half-pay, vice Coleman, appointed to the 40th Foot. Hospital Assistant Peter Stewart, from half-pay, vice Gillespie, appointed to the 30th Foot.

# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Southey and Wilkes.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In laughing at that truly original production, SOUTHHEY'S *Vision of Judgment*, the Reviewers have overlooked the fact that WILKES, whom he produces, uncured of his squint, as an accuser of George III. in the other world, had become personally reconciled to that same George III. long before he quitted this world. He had not merely renounced his hostility to the King, but his overture towards a better understanding and more friendly intercourse had been accepted by His Majesty. When Pitt, himself "neither a Mull nor a Gull," managed to galvanise the nation, and turn out the coalition ministry, by raising the senseless cry of "Chartered Rights," as his successors turned out another coalition ministry by means of "No Popery," WILKES distinguished himself by lustily shouting the Pitt watch-word, and went to the levee at St. James's, where he was graciously received.

June 3, 1822.

Z.—

## New Mode of Pumping.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A new power, calculated to ease human labour in pumping on board Ship, or for forcing water from the river over its banks, into tanks or Indigo plantations, was tried on a small scale, in a Boat at the Sulkeas side, before two intelligent masters of Ships and experienced mechanics; and from the proof given, they have expressed themselves satisfied with the simplicity, economy, and practicability of the plan.

The machinery consists of a mast and yard: the latter at its centre is bored so as to admit a pin (with a broad head) to pass through the mast, twelve inches from its upper extremity, and keyed behind to secure the pin, leaving sufficient room for the yard to be alternately placed in a right and left diagonal position. Two feet from the centre of the yard on both sides a rope or chain is made fast, exactly over the spear of the pump, to which it is also made fast. At the extremity of each yard-arm, a line is made fast, to suspend a weight proportionate to the power required; (the weights in every alteration of power must be equal): we will suppose each weight 100lbs. avoirdupoise, and each yard-arm to project six feet over the gunwale of a boat or lighter, and these weights suspended overboard at a depth of 5 feet under water. They may be set in motion by a boy hauling on a small line attached to the extremity of one yard-arm. When one weight ascends above water, it immediately descends again from atmospheric pressure, with a force sufficient to raise the other above water, so that little more than the first impulse is required, the power being nearly self-acting. This may be readily proved: take a 46lb. weight and raise it in water; then lift the same one-half out of the water, you will find nearly double the pressure.

Leaky ships, at anchor in a calm or in a steady breeze, may avail themselves of the plan here described; a top gallant-yard may be used for the purpose, with two pigs of ballast stung in chafeing mats.

On the Ganges, this power may be applied to a forcing pump, in a flat-bottomed boat with a leather hose or one made partly of bamboo, the water to be conducted by troughs of the same to any required distance.

Mr. CONOLLY, Author of the Philanthropic Vocabulary, is the proposer of this plan, and I wish it that success which every philanthropic effort deserves. Exertions of this kind, however, they may essentially benefit the world, are rarely compensated by more than the satisfaction the Inventor has in contemplating the immense advantages to society that he anticipates from his discoveries.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

May 25, 1822. — MULCIBER.

## State of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The extract from a Letter from Dublin, given in your Paper of the 1st instant, contains more good sense than is often to be met with on the State of Ireland. Among the causes enumerated by the writer there is not one *grievance* chargeable against the Law or the Government. Rent and tythes are but component parts of the return which the farmer engaged to make for the use of the land; and he has no right to say, that since he made the engagement he has so increased the number of his family as to require the *whole* of the gross produce of his farm for their sustenance, yet that is the right which he asserts, and in maintaining which, at the expense of murder and massacre, he is justified and abetted by Mr. Examiner Hunt!

It is remarkable that the atrocities which so frequently darken the page of Irish History have invariably been perpetrated by Roman Catholics. I do not state this with the view of apologetizing for the continuance of those civil restrictions which chiefly affect the higher classes of the Catholics, but simply as an historical fact, which may easily be traced, and of which I shall give only one or two examples. Thus, about the year 1762 the Catholic *White Boys* committed the most shocking outrages in the Southern Counties, including the infliction of various kinds of torture on their victims. About the same time the Protestant *Hearts of Oak* appeared in the North; but they committed no murders, nor plunder, and very little personal violence. Nearly thirty years later, the Protestant *Peep-of-day Boys* were opposed to the Catholic *Defenders*; but while the blood shed by the Protestants was in affrays and battle, the Catholics displayed the same spirit of cruelty that has marked their character at former and later periods of insurrection.

June 3, 1822.

O.—

## Fees.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In having been made to pay a larger Fee than my Friend (who by the bye is in far better circumstances than myself) for a document obtained *exactly* in the same way he obtained his, I conceived myself to be wronged, and preferred making my grievance known through the medium of one of the best and most useful Papers in the Settlement, under an impression that, if it failed to disclose the circumstances which might eventually lead to the detection of where the fault of the overcharge lay, it might at least succeed in preventing a repetition of such a practice. "ONE OF THE FORTY" would have shown more judgement if he had confined himself barely to affording the required information; he would thereby have not only conferred a favor on a poor "RECLUSE," but would perhaps have been the instrument of checking the progress of imposition upon others, but by giving vent to angry feelings, he has given room for suspicion as to the purity of his motives. It has moreover led him to betray his want of accuracy in terming that "parsimony" which wiser men would consider "prudence." No man likes to be imposed upon; one guinea extorted by an unnecessary or unjust demand, will be regretted more than fifty paid to satisfy the claims of strict justice.

I shall feel obliged to "ONE OF THE FORTY" if he will condescend to inform me, whether a Proctor, who, in consideration of the limited circumstances of his Client *generously* charges him One Gold Mohur, has not also the power of charging him Three in consideration of his *unlimited* circumstances.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

May 4, 1822. — AN EREMITHE.

Death.

On the 5th instant, Lieutenant W. H. WHITTLE, of the Royal Navy, and late Post Master of Diamond Harbour, aged 87 years.

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**Use of the Choir.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

In answer to the Query of "ONE OF THE MANY," in your Paper of this-day, I beg leave to say he is wrong in supposing that the present encroachment is "contrary to the custom long established and observed;" for previous to the new Choir being built, the old one was accessible to all classes of people, great and small, except *Ladies*, a rule strictly adhered to in all the Catholic Churches; but after the present was made, it was understood that none but the Singers would be allowed to go there. Of late, however, a very evil practice has crept in, by several *Ladies* (of high standing) having thought proper to go there, with, I have no doubt, the leave of the "*proper authorities*," for I find a person is stationed at the stairs, who must have his private instructions to allow such and such a one to come up, and refuse entrance to those who cannot give a "*Burrak-Khana*." At any of the great Festivals, the Church being quite full and crowded at times to an excess, in this oppressive weather, it would be charitable to let the Choir be open, at least to as many Gentlemen as it can conveniently accommodate, instead of confining it only to a few select parties.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

June 1, 1822.

GOBO.

**Equality in Marriage.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,

As you have already given place to a number of Letters on the subject of early and late Marriages, in your useful and interesting Paper, allow me likewise, through the same medium, to give publicity to the following quotation from "*Priestley's Considerations for the use of Young Men*," &c. as well as to recommend the work itself to the notice of Young Men just entering the world.

"When men act upon this maxim (acquiring a fortune before marrying) they generally defer marriage till it be too late for them to have any real enjoyment of it; and when, in consequence of being long accustomed to a single life, they have contracted a disinclination to a change of it, except in such circumstances, with respect to fortune only, as makes it generally joyless and unhappy. Marriage without children, especially on account of age, as it does not answer the intention of nature in marriage, so neither is it possible that it should be attended with the proper satisfaction and happiness of that state. Besides, a man's happiness consists chiefly in the full exertion of his faculties, when it is not attended with anxiety about the real necessities of life, and a rising family is the greatest spur to diligence in the world; at the same time that the pleasures of it make all the labour sweet. What is more frequently observed than even great fortunes raised from nothing by some, and the little that is often made of very considerable fortunes, with which other young men begin trade? Industry and frugality seldom fail to raise a man in the world, and the enjoyment which he has in seeing his family and fortune both increasing, in proportion to one another, is infinitely superior to any satisfaction that he could possibly have in bringing up children to a fortune already required to his hands. Also, when persons begin the world with nothing, or but a moderate competency, they have a constant motive to temperance as well as to industry; and this is both a great security to virtue, and a necessary foundation to real happiness."

"The only objection that ought to be made to a man's marrying to what is called beneath himself, respects education and manners, and not fortune; for if he continue to keep company in which his wife is awkward and embarrassed, whatever love there might be at the commencement of the enjoyment, he will certainly, at length, become ashamed of her, and disgusted with her. But I see no sufficient objection to mere inequality of fortune, between persons of equal education, understanding, and

knowledge of the world. It must be owned, however, that equality of fortune is likewise desirable, and ought to determine the choice when other circumstances, of more consequence, are equal.

"The experience of ages testifies, that Marriage at a proper time of life, whereby one man is confined to one woman, is most favorable to health, and the true enjoyment of life."

THEATINA.

**Peptic Precepts.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,

If you think the enclosed Quotation from Dr. Kitchener's PEPTIC PRECEPTS will be of any service to the Quacking and Quacked Generation, which you wish to instruct and reform, let it have a place in the columns of your very useful Paper, and oblige

Your Constant Reader,

May 25, 1822.

MISO PHARMACON.

FOR BILIOUS OR LIVER\* COMPLAINTS (which are now the fashionable names for all those deranged sensations of the Abdominal Viscera, which as often arise from the want, as from the excess of Bile, and perhaps most frequently from Indigestion), and for expelling worms,† for which it is the fashion to administer Mercury ‡ (which because it is the only remedy for one disease, people suppose must be a panacea for every disorder), and other drastic mineral medicines, which are awfully uncertain both in their strength and in their operation. If instead of two or three times a week tormenting your bowels with Corrosive Cathartics, Hydragogues, Phlebotomies, &c. you take one or two Persuaders, twice or thrice a day; they will excite a gradual and regularly increased action of the Viscera, restore the tone of the Alimentary tube, and speedily and effectually cure the disorder without injuring the constitution.

There is not a more universal or more mischievous VULGAR ERROR than the notion, that Physic is efficacious in proportion as it is extremely disagreeable to take, and frightfully violent in its operation. Unless a medicine actually produces more distress in the system than the disorder it is administered to remove; in fact, if the remedy be not worse than the disease, the MILLION have no faith in it, and are not satisfied that they can be perfectly cured if they escape Phlebotomy, unless put to extreme pain and plentifully supplied with black doses, and drastic drugs. They have the best opinion of that Doctor who most furiously "vomits, purges, blisters, bleeds, and sweats 'em." To perfectly content them that you have most profoundly considered their case, you must to such prescription, add a proscription of every thing they appear particularly partial to!!!

People who in all other respects appear to be very rational, and are apt to try other questions by the rules of common sense, in matters relating to their health, surrender their understanding to the fashion of the day; and in the present century, on all occasions take CALOMEL as coolly as in the last their Grandfathers inundated their poor stomachs with TAR-WATER.

## NOTES.

\* "It is a dubious question whether worms or the violent purgatives which are forced into the human stomach, by the decisive energy of Medical Logic, to destroy and expel them, have been most destructive to the human species."—*Wishers, on the Abuse of Medicine*, See. 1704, p. 19 and 117.

† "Mercury and Antimony, elaborated into poisons by Chemistry, i. e. Calomel, Emetic Tartar, James's Powders &c. have torn many a Stomach into rags, so that it could never bear common food after"—*Codex on Gold*, See. 1771, p. 70.

‡ A popular hypothesis is now very prevalent, which attributes nearly all diseases to a disturbed state of the Liver, for which Mercurial drugs are lavished almost indiscriminately. The folly of expecting to repel this, or any other opinion which is favorable to the natural indolence of mankind, is obvious, especially when it is at the same time upheld by the empirical interests of greedy individuals.—*A. Carlile on Old Age*, 2 Edit. p. 88.

Thursday, June 6, 1822.

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## Civilization of the Heathen.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Having lately perused several interesting Letters in your JOURNAL on the Civilization of the Heathen, I am emboldened to solicit a like place for the following paper on the same subject, and which I send you under the strongest conviction that all our efforts for the Civilization of the Natives of this Country will be vain, unless at the same time that we give them Justice, Liberty, good Laws, and Education, we also use every wise and proper endeavour to bring them to a knowledge of *The Truth*, the only foundation of all morality and happiness.

It has been observed that the introduction of Printing among the Natives of India may be expected to have the most beneficial effects. We are all acquainted with the wonderful effects of this invention on the manners of men in Europe in the 15th century. The period is not far distant when the long-hidden policy of the Bramins will be laid open through the medium of the Press to the eye of their countrymen. Heretofore, (it has been observed by the author of the Political History of India) "the British Government" of India and all its Servants have not only withheld their aid from the efforts made to convert the Natives of India, but have, as far as depended on, their measures and conduct, discouraged it, upon a principle no doubt of inspiring confidence, in which they have succeeded in a degree which cannot be calculated, but the Christian (the true Friend of India, of England, and of mankind in general) rejoices to observe that the opinion is becoming every day more prevalent in India, "that it is highly desirable, that it is even an imperious duty" in us, to forward the design of propagating the Christian Religion among the Natives of India. Let then the Scriptures and well-written Religious Tracts be translated and disseminated throughout the Country. Let us shew our regard for the interest of the Natives by forming wise plans for improving their condition. Let every gentle, indirect, and, if I may so speak, passive method for the gradual conversion of the Natives to Christianity by the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, and Religious Tracts, be eagerly adopted; but let all attempts at immediate and forcible conversion, be as sedulously resisted, and let every Christian unite in the great work.

Taking it for granted that your readers are agreed as to its being "highly desirable and an imperious duty in us all (i. e. every Christian) to forward the design of propagating the Christian Religion among the Natives of India," I would ask some of my dear countrymen, what they consider to have been the state of the British Isles as to civilization, when the Gospel was introduced into them; and again, what farther qualifications or attainments than those which thousands of Hindus and Musselmen possess, (which enable them to read and understand any plain work which is put into their hands,) would the advocates for the doctrine "that some considerable progress in civilization is previously necessary to prepare a people for the reception of Christianity" require, before we ought to declare unto him or put a religious trust into his hands, shewing unto him the way "whereby we must be saved."

Were the Natives of Britain at that time more civilized than the Natives of this Country are at this moment? Is it supposed that they could read or write? But "to the poor," our Blessed Saviour stated to John the Baptist's messengers, "the Gospel is preached;" and they are generally uncivilized or uneducated. Saint Paul says that our adored Saviour sent him "to preach the Gospel, not with wisdom of words," (He would not have been understood by the poor if he had so preached) and respecting it, he says "unto us which are saved it is the power of God," and that "it pleased God by the foolishness" (that is styled and esteemed so by most of the men of those days) "of preaching to save them that believe." It was by preaching, as is shewn throughout the Acts of the Apostles, that men in those days were converted. In none of all Saint Paul's or the other Apostles' Sermons or their Letters to the different Churches at Rome, Corinth, &c. have they exhorted Christians to endeavor first to study ethics, physics, and the arts or sciences, and to establish

schools to prepare the Heathen poor for the reception of Christianity; No, no, a Divine power accompanies the preaching of the Word sometimes, and shews that the work of endeavouring by preaching to convert the soul of a poor sinner to God in Christ Jesus need not be delayed till he becomes more conversant in the wisdom of this world. God hath appointed the way whereby he commands us to "make known the way of salvation" to poor ignorant, uncivilized, perishing sinners. It is this, "go stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life." Acts, v. 20: and the effect is described in Isa. 55, 8, 13. Let all therefore that is possible be done to improve the condition of the Natives, and especially by the establishment of schools to enable all to read the word of God and for their further education; but we must not delay our endeavours for their conversion till we have proofs of their civilization, or we shall never see either the one or the other; for the latter is the effect of the former.

I send you a passage taken from Dr. Smith's *Gaelic Antiquities*, which casts some light on the subject of the introduction of the Gospel into *Britain*.\* It clearly shews, that all events are under the control of Jehovah; that he will cause "the wrath of man to praise him," and make it instrumental in accomplishing his design; and that those ambitious mortals, who desolate the earth with the besom of destruction, are in a manner, exceedingly contrary to their own conceptions, preparing the way for that Kingdom, which shall break in pieces and consume other Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. Daniel III. 41.

May, 1822. A FRIEND TO THE ABOLITION OF FALSE PRINCIPLES & PREJUDICES.

## Bank of Bengal.

In yesterday's Paper we noticed that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal had taken place pursuant to Public Advertisement on the 30th inst., and that an increase in the Capital Stock of the Bank had been resolved on.

How far this measure has been called for, or if carried into effect, how far it is likely to prove beneficial to the public as well as to the existing share-holders, we are perhaps not qualified to judge, but we should think the latter objects will be promoted, should the proposed increase of Capital be authorised by the Government, and adopted.

During the late fluctuations in the value of money at the Presidency, produced we understand by an unforeseen combination of causes, for the most part of a very temporary nature, we have heard the system of management pursued in carrying on the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, as well as the limited extent of its Capital, brought forward, during the course of discussion, by many we have reason to believe, well versed in these matters, in the light of evils which have added much to the embarrassments of the times, and the inconvenience of that part of the Trading Community, in some measure dependent on an Institution of this kind for aid; while many proprietors have been of opinion, on making enquiry, that their Capital might have been more advantageously employed. This has appeared very strange to us, who have hitherto been disposed to look upon the existence of a Bank possessing privileges similar to those of the Bank of Bengal, in a place of such extensive commerce as the *Capital of the East*, a source of convenience, in times when a temporary scarcity of Capital might prevail, to its constituents, and at the same time, of moderate and secure profit to those more intimately interested in its welfare. We are not however by any means prepared to prove that such has not been the case, although we have often heard the contrary maintained, but be this as it may, it would now seem the existence of room for improvement has been admitted, and it will be satisfactory to those of our Readers who are interested in the question, to find, that those at the head of affairs, are alive to the interest of the Bank, and should alteration in the detail or constitution of it appear desirable, we doubt not it will have every consideration in the proper quarter.—*John Bull.*

\* The Extract is too long to be included in this Sheet;—but it shall be given on some early occasion.—ED.

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Mr. Harrington

We have the pleasure to state, for the information of Mr. HARRINGTON's numerous friends in India, that the report of his Death is wholly unfounded, Letters having been received from him in London as late as the 4th of January, at which period he was quite well.

Queries on Quizzing.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I was glad to see your answer to my last, as I assure you it settled many large bets and long arguments; and I now trouble you again, in the hope that, through the means of your Paper, I shall gain Answers to the following Queries.

"In what Dictionary are the words "to QUIZ," "QUIZZING" and a "QUIZ" to be found, and from what are they derived?"

"Whether is the sentence, that "such a person is a great Quiz," applicable solely to one who is in the constant habit of quizzing others, or, who is constantly being quizzed by others? or may it be used to both."

I have already searched Johnson and Walker's Dictionaries, but the words are not in either of them.

Your's, with every good wish,

Not 1000 miles from Cal-  
cutta, May 27, 1822.

SCPTIC.

Robberies.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

**Robbery.**—About the middle of the night on Tuesday the 19th of Joystho (21st of May) a robbery having taken place at the dwelling of a householder in Tawry near Tordoko to the east of Calcutta, he was deprived of his whole property, and a Durwan wounded. Many of the gaffans have been secured, but nothing as to the result is yet known.

**Another Robbery.**—The following are the particulars of the robbery committed at Dhononjor Choorbortee's, a Brahman of the village of Gongadara in Medonmolla Pergunnah, on Saturday the 6th of Joystho (18th of May) about midnight. When the robbers, who were about forty or fifty persons, were plundering the house, Modho Seeson Sirkar, agent of the zamindar of the village, went to the place, having all the villagers with him. They at first encountered the ruffian who watched as a sentinel, and vanquished him with three or four blows; but Modhoosoodan being a very sensible and good man, did not take away his life; only kept him in confinement, his hands being bound with a rope. The robbers now ceased to plunder, and endeavoured to get back their comrade, whom Modhoosoodan exerted himself to the utmost not to yield up, and the Choorbortee had lost but a few articles. The Thanadar then by various artifices, asking questions, and impiring the captive with courage, was furnished with a list of the names of all those robbers, whom the Doriga is now employed in arresting.—Samoochar Chandra.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 18	John Munro	British	H. G. Green	Rangoon	April 6
19	Reliance	British	M. Pike	Tellicherry	May 5
18	Gertruyda	British	S. R. Lassa	Eatamookooloo	May 10
20	Wellington	British	M. Trowen	Colombo	May 16

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 18	Edward Stretell	British	W. Balston	Vizigapatam
21	Meriton	British	W. Maxfield	on a Cruize

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	12 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	12 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	12 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	34 & 36 per cent.

Lines

On hearing the Rev. Mr. Simeon preach, in company with a Friend who recently recovered from illness.

I.

Let D—y's att to Simeon's power give way;  
One cured by slow degrees the tainted clay.  
In a short hour, the other's heavenly grace,  
His holy precepts in a hallowed place,  
His mien majestic, and his reverend form,  
Dispelled the darkness of the mental storm;  
Restored to virtue, and the ways of God,  
Him who in error's path unheeding trod;  
Who now converted by a saint from Heaven,  
Believes each crime forgotten, and forgiven.

II.

Thrice happy they, to whom is granted here:  
In yonder lane to pour contrition's tear;  
To feel the mercy of a dying God,  
And contemplate the mournful path he tread;  
To learn from Simeon all that mortals can,  
And view in Simeon all that's great in man!

III.

May his example in our breasts preside,  
Each thought enlighten, and each action guide;  
Teach us that best of truths for man to know,  
Religion is our rest, our Heaven below!  
The sculptured tomb that dignifies the dead,  
The crown that glitters on the victor's head;  
The fire of warriors and the pride of kings,  
All perish in the wrecks of earthly things;  
Vain is the miser's wealth, the poet's rhyme,  
Religion still the same survives the death of time.

IV.

If while I linger in this scene of strife,  
Toss'd on the dark and stormy waves of life,  
Thy apostles abode should wing its glorious flight,  
From earthly darkness to the fount of light;  
From golden plains by kindred sepulches trod,  
Dispense around the high heaths of God,  
And aid the frail inhabitant of earth,  
While marshalled angels wonder at thy worth,  
O deign to guide me with thy sacred arm;  
Preserve my soul from guilt, my steps from harm;  
Controll my wayward thoughts; thy blessing shed,  
Mild as the evening dew-drop, o'er my head;  
Present thy bright example to my eyes,  
That I like thee may live, with thee may rise.

Berhampore.

H. S. B.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

JUNE 4, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—LADY NUGENT, passed up.

Kedgerree.—LADY FLORA, outward-bound, remains.—WINDSOR CASTLE, ELIZA, and MARY, passed down on the 3d instant.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships EARL OF BALCARRES, and SIR DAVID SCOTT.—HARRIET.—H. M. S. TEE.

Sanger.—HENRY PORCHER, below Sanger, outward-bound, remains.

Passages per Tubs from England to Calcutta.—Mrs. Coe.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable.....	18	8	4
Non-Remittable.....	9	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 0 6 2 1	On London 6 months sight, per Sieca Rupees	2 1 0 2 1
	Bombay 30 days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92 2
	Madras ditto, 90 & 98 Sa. lis. per 100 Madras Rupees	9 0 0
	Bills on Court of Directors 12 months sight, 20 & 21 per cent.	

